



Photo by A. A. Inglis, Edinburgh.

HOLYROOD PALACE: NORTH-WEST TOWER (SHOWING RECESSES FOR SCULPTURED PANELS).

WHAT H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS IS DOING FOR HISTORICAL BUILDINGS IN SCOTLAND.

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PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT FOR SCOTLAND TO H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

Read before the Edinburgh Architectural Association, 17th January 1906.

THE object of this Paper is to afford the architectural profession and the public an opportunity of knowing what is being done with reference to the national historical buildings of which the Government Department I represent has charge. It is, I venture to think, neither right nor wise on the part of an official of the public service to avoid reasonable public inquiry into work carried on for the general good; and I am glad to have this opportunity of affording such information as I am able to give with reference to a subject which forms no inconsiderable part of my official duties, and which is a most interesting and pleasant personal study.

The scope of my Paper is to be limited to a simple explanation of what the standing of our Department is in relation to these historic buildings and remains, an enumeration of them, and a few remarks upon what we have been doing lately, with some illustrations. I shall endeavour to avoid questions of historical or architectural criticism, not because these

would be of little interest, but as lying outside the scope and intention of the Paper. I feel also that I should be unqualified to lecture upon the subject from that standpoint until I had been able to devote much more time to personal research and inspection than I have hitherto been able to spare since taking charge of our Scottish Branch two years ago.

It may be well at the commencement shortly to define the sense in which the term "Historical Buildings" is intended to be used: Only those buildings will be referred to which are of national and architectural character, and which are, in some sense, under the control of His Majesty's Office of Works. Such buildings may well be considered as national treasures for which a Government should be held responsible, such responsibility being that of a trust which ought not to be avoided or abused. It appears as though in all civilised countries there were a general awakening to such national responsibility, and within the last few days I have observed with pleasure that one of the subjects for discussion at the International Congress of Architects to be held in London in July next is that of the responsibilities of a Government in the conservation of national monuments. The neglect of such national treasures is analogous to the neglect of a family estate by a profligate peer, whose conduct would be universally condemned did he allow the family mansions and estates to fall into decay without thought or care for those who would succeed him. All architects and antiquarians must be glad to see a growing interest on the part of the general public in this question, for only the enlightenment and improved artistic sense of the public can enable any Government to take efficient control and enforce the necessary provisions for the conservation of such buildings. I have only time to refer merely to the fact of recent legislative action in other European countries. Those interested will find that a great deal has been done within the last few years in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, and Italy; and our learned member, Professor Baldwin Brown, has recently published a book upon "The Care of Ancient Monuments," which deals especially with the responsibility of Governments, and shows at length what has been done within recent years.

At the last International Congress of Architects, held at Madrid in 1904, a resolution was passed calling for the establishment of Associations for the Protection and Preservation of National Architectural Monuments in all countries, and it was suggested that such Associations should co-operate for mutual assistance. It was also suggested that a comprehensive Inventory of the architectural treasures of Europe should be made; and it would certainly seem that the preparation of such an Inventory is a necessary first step in the direction required. Almost every European country except our own is taking action in the preparation of these official Catalogues of National Monuments; and surely every possible means should be used to encourage similar action in this country.

Scotland is rich in historic remains of architectural monuments of the past, but the greater number of these are under no official cognisance and subject to no official control. It appears to me that the work of the National Art Survey of Scotland deserves special notice and recognition in this connection. I cannot imagine a more praiseworthy scheme than that of encouraging architectural students, under proper guidance, systematically to measure and sketch the more important architectural remains. If these are tabulated and published in due course they will be of immense value for reference when the official inventory is compiled.

The historic buildings and remains over which our Department has direct control may be classified under two heads:—

- (1) Buildings vested in the Department; and
- (2) Architectural and antiquarian remains of which the Commissioners of H.M. Works are custodians under the Ancient Monuments Acts. It is now, however, recognised that other

Government Departments which carry out building works refer to the Commissioners of H.M. Works cases which affect ancient buildings of an architectural character, as, for instance, the War Department with reference to Edinburgh Castle, Stirling Castle, &c.; and the Admiralty Department in the case of Rosyth Castle, a proposed restoration of which will presently be shown.

Those buildings which fall under the class of properties vested in the Department are of chief architectural interest, and with these I shall principally deal; but it may be of some interest to enumerate those archæological remains of minor character, so called "Ancient Monuments" in Scotland, of which we are custodians. The list of such remains comprises:—

I.—ANCIENT MONUMENTS TO WHICH THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS PROTECTION ACT (1882) APPLIES, AND WHICH HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN CHARGE BY H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.

	COUNTY.	PARISH.
The circular walled structures called "Edin's Hall," on Cockburn Law	Berwickshire	Duns
The British forts, on the hills, called "The Black and White Catherthuns"	Forfarshire	Menmuir
The Pictish Towers at Glenelg	Inverness	Glenelg
The Stones of Callernish	Ross	Uig
The Burgh of Clickanin	Shetland	Sound
The Pictish Tower at Mousa in Shetland	"	Dunrossness
The inscribed slab formerly standing on the roadside leading from Wigton to Whithorn, but now in Whithorn Priory	Wigtonshire	Whithorn
Two stones, with incised crosses, on a mound in a field at Laggain	"	New Luce
The pillars at Kirkmadrine	"	Stoneykirk

II.—ANCIENT MONUMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE SCHEDULE ANNEXED TO THE ANCIENT MONUMENTS PROTECTION ACT (1882), BUT WHICH HAVE SINCE BEEN TAKEN IN CHARGE BY H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS UNDER CL. 10 OF THAT ACT, BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

	COUNTY.	PARISH.
Ancient Runic Cross at Ruthwell	Dumfriesshire	Ruthwell
St. Ninian's Cave	Wigtonshire	—
The Pictish Tower of Carloway	Ross-shire	Carloway
Cup-marked rock of three standing stones, Drumtroddan	Wigtonshire	Drumtroddan
The Moat Hill of Druchtig	"	Mochram
Semicircular Earthwork, Barsalloch	"	Mochram
The Ancient Chapel of Whithorn	"	Whithorn
Sculptured Stone at Eassie	Forfarshire	Eassie
Roman Camp at Rispaun	Wigtonshire	Near Whithorn
Standing stone at Blairbowie, known as the "Wren's Egg"	"	Glasserton
Sculptured stones in Dyce Churchyard	Aberdeenshire	—
Sculptured stones at Whithorn Priory	Wigtonshire	Whithorn

There are also the Ancient Monuments to which the Ancient Monuments Protection Act (1882) applies, but which have not yet been taken in charge by H.M. Office of Works, viz.:—

	COUNTY.	PARISH.
The Bass of Inverury	Aberdeenshire	Inverurie
The vitrified fort on the Hill of Noath	"	Rhynie
The pillar and stone at Newton-in-the-Garioch	"	Culsalmond
The British Walled Settlement enclosing Huts at Harefauld in Lauderdale	Berwickshire	Lauder
The Dun of Dornadilla	Sutherlandshire	Durness
The sculptured stone called Suenos Stone, near Forres	Elgin	Rafford
The Cross slab, with inscription, in the Churchyard of St. Vigeans	Forfarshire	St. Vigeans
A group of remains and pillars on a haugh at Clava on the banks of the Nairn	Inverness	Croy and Dalcross
The Cairns, with chambers and galleries partially dilapidated	Kirkcudbrightshire	Minnigaff
The Catstane, an inscribed pillar	Linlithgow	Kirkliston
The Ring of Brogar, and other stone pillars, at Stennis in Orkney, and the neighbouring pillars	Orkney	Firth and Stennis
The Chambered Mound of Maeshowe	"	" "

There are, I think, on the part of the public, rather hazy ideas as to the intention of the Government with reference to the working of the Ancient Monuments Acts, and it may be worth while here to state explicitly what is the official understanding. I will therefore quote a Memorandum on the Ancient Monuments Act (1882) as issued with the Act:—

The object of the Ancient Monuments Act is to preserve from wilful destruction or neglect, and from preventible decay, those ancient monuments which still remain to us, and of which the most important are scheduled in the Act. They consist for the most part of prehistoric remains, dolmens, ancient forts, and similar monuments. They do not include more recent historic and ecclesiastical ruins, such as castles, abbeys, or churches.

The Act endeavours to effect its object by the voluntary association of the owners of these monuments with the State. It is hoped that when the object and effect of the Act are explained to them, owners will be willing to avail themselves of it, and to place their monuments under its protection, with a view to their preservation for all time against the risks already referred to.

The Act is not compulsory. It does not propose to take any right or property of an owner of a monument against his will, or to expropriate such right on payment of compensation. It proceeds upon the principle that if no right or interest of the owners is really interfered with, they will be desirous of doing their best to place their monuments beyond the possibility of destruction.

Under the law as it stood before the passing of the Act there was no process by which the owner of a monument, however interesting from an archaeological or historical point of view it might be, could ensure its preservation. The owner might feel certain that so long as he himself should possess it no damage would accrue to it, but no process existed by which he could bind his successors so that the monument should not be destroyed or allowed to perish from neglect; nor was there any means by which the State could undertake any necessary work of maintenance or repair, and thus relieve the owner of the expense of preserving the monument.

The Act proposes to supply this defect in the law, by enabling the owner of any monument scheduled in the Act to place the monument, by a formal document, under the protection of the State. The effect of this will be in no way to affect or diminish his property, interest, or estate in the monument, except so far as that thenceforward he and his successors will not be able to destroy it. The monument will still continue to be the sole property of himself and his successors, but there will be affixed to it the status of indestructibility, and it will no longer be in the power of anyone, whether owner or not, to destroy or damage it. As an incident to this status the Commissioners of Works, who are charged with the execution of this Act, will, after the monument is thus formally placed under their protection, have the right of access to it from time to time for the purpose of inspection, and will have the right of executing any work which may be necessary for the purpose of preventing its destruction or decay; but here their power ends. No right of access is given to the public, and the monument remains—subject only to the power vested in the Office of Works—as much the private property of the owner for the time being as before.

Subject to this explanation, it is hoped that landowners will readily avail themselves of the Act, which protects monuments thus committed to the Office of Works against any damage from what persons soever, and thus relieves the owner of any responsibility or expense in respect of them.

A tenant for life, who avails himself of the Act, will bind the remainderman and his successors in title.

And also a Memorandum on the Ancient Monuments Act (1900):—

An amending Act of 1900 (63 & 64 Vict. ch. 34), which is to be construed with that of 1882, provides that when the Commissioners of Works are of opinion that the preservation of any monument is a matter of public interest by reason of the historical, traditional, or artistic interest attaching thereto, they may at the request of the owner consent to become guardians thereof, and thereupon the Ancient Monuments Act of 1882 shall apply to such monument.

The Act does not authorise the Commissioners to consent to become guardians of any structure which is occupied as a dwelling-place by any person other than a person employed as caretaker thereof and his family.

Power is given to a County Council to purchase and preserve monuments and to the Commissioners of Works and the County Council to receive voluntary contributions towards cost of maintenance, &c., of monuments of which they are guardians or purchasers, and to transfer from the Commissioners to the Council or *vice versa* any estate or interest therein or guardianship thereof.

It will be seen that while the object of the earlier Act was the preservation of ancient monuments, consisting for the most part of prehistoric remains, dolmens, ancient forts, &c., the Act of 1900 has a much wider scope, as therein "monument" means any structure, erection, or monument of historic or architectural interest or any remains thereof.

Mention may, perhaps, be made of certain undefined responsibilities, which we are sometimes called upon to undertake in regard to historical buildings, such as the preservation of the amenities of cathedrals from the more commercial spirits of corporations and other public bodies, or from the thoughtless or selfish actions of private owners. I may mention, as illustrating

this point, the recent case at Berwick-on-Tweed where we have, after considerable difficulty, leased the ground upon which stands the Ancient Bell Tower and portions of the Edwardian Walls, so as to prevent the demolition of the ancient walls and the erecting of cottage buildings close to the tower. Representations were also recently made which have led to promised modifications in the design of the proposed Infirmary extension building near Glasgow Cathedral, which will, I hope, tend to preserve the cathedral from the overpowering effect of too near a neighbour. At Dunfermline we are in communication with the Carnegie Trustees, who have very courteously invited our co-operation so as not to interfere unduly with the amenities of the Abbey in their proposed treatment of the surrounding property.

It is almost needless to say that if these national historic buildings are to be conserved, a good deal of expenditure is involved, and here, as usual, we are met with our principal difficulty as architects. It is not easy to persuade those who hold the national purse-strings to approve always of estimates without reduction; but I am glad to say that there has been during recent years an earnest desire by those in authority to do what is necessary for the effective preservation of these buildings, and to afford every facility for the public to view and study them without charge. A sum of about £5,000 is provided yearly for the preservation of these ancient buildings in Scotland, such sum being chiefly expended in providing caretakers, warders, &c., and in maintaining the structures in repair as may be necessary.

While speaking of repairs, I should like to say I have found the necessity of extreme care upon two points in such work, viz. :—

1. The choice of a stone as regards structure and colour which will match as nearly as possible the old work to be repaired; and
2. The manner of re-pointing masonry.

I have found that if masons are left to do such work without constant supervision, they may besmear, with some sooty mixture or cement-wash, the new stone, and daub the mortar or cement over the face of the stonework instead of carefully defining the joints, and I have therefore found it necessary to prepare a special diagram, as fig. 1, which I now send to all clerks of works in charge of such work.

Another extremely delicate matter in connection with these buildings is the proper treatment of ivy. It is, under certain conditions, a protection to the masonry and tends to keep the walls dry. There are, however, two dangers :—(1) The smaller branches may root in a crack or crevice of the wall, and thus cause displacement of stones; or (2) The swelling of old stems may press against and dislocate stones.

I have consulted with Professor Bayley Balfour, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, and he has informed me that, in the case of a wall covered with ivy and into which the roots have already entered, there need be no hesitation in cutting them at their point of entrance, no matter how large they are, provided that the main stem is healthy and has a good hold in the soil. There might be some flagging of branches in consequence of the amputation, and this might diminish the picturesque effect for a time; but, if the cutting be judiciously performed, any blanks in the cover that might be occasioned would be very soon filled.

Ivy should be planted not too close to the wall. By training the leaders to the wall by a plant at a foot or more from the wall, the stems have room to expand without damaging the wall. Where a large stem is already doing damage to a wall there are two methods of relief: either by transplanting the stem, which, however, is an operation with great risk to the life of an old plant, or by shaving—cutting away the stem on the side next the building at points where it presses on the wall. There might be some flagging in the upper twigs after this operation, but the compensatory mechanism of the plant would soon exert itself, and no permanent injury would result. Shoot pruning should be adopted with ivy every spring, to

prevent it rambling too far over the building. Root pruning will have the effect of checking growth, but there is a serious element of danger in applying this process to old plants.

Dwarfing of trees is to be brought about by the gradual inuring of a plant to a restricted water supply, which is the Japanese method; but this is a different thing from the sudden

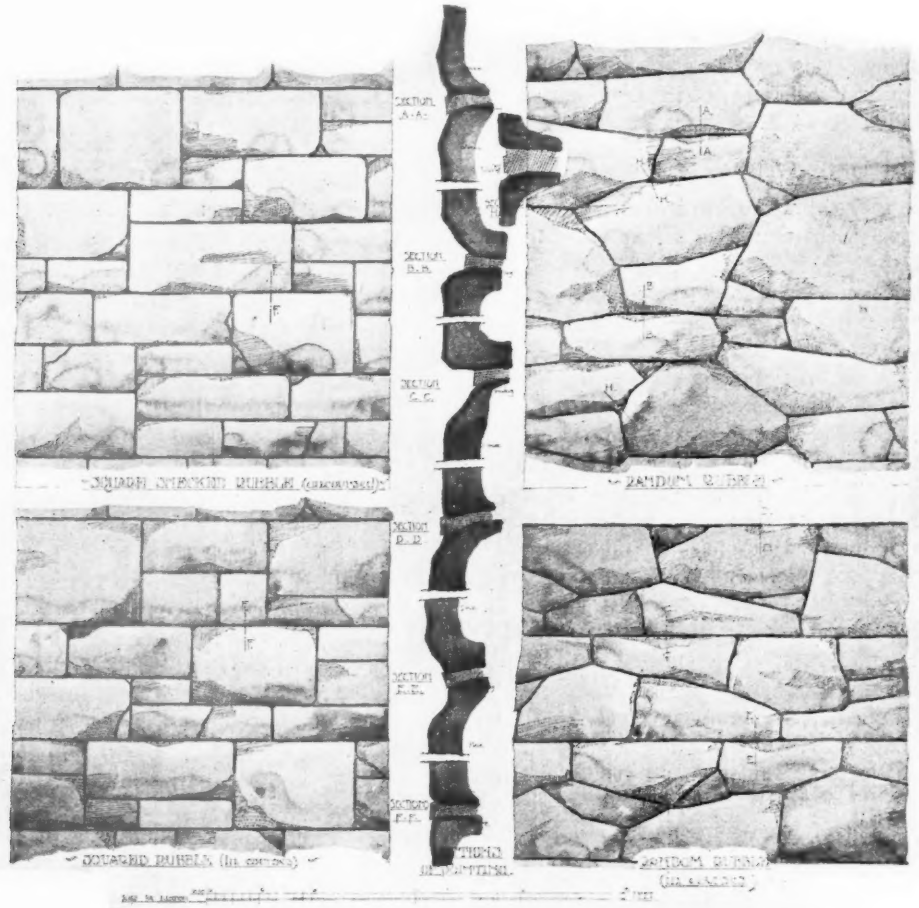


FIG. 1.—DETAIL OF POINTING.

curtailing of the organ of water-absorption by root suction. It is always a more serious affair to interfere with the roots of an old plant than to mutilate its shoots.

If rapid covering of a building with ivy is desired, a large-leaved form of ivy should be chosen; but the small-leaved forms of ivy grow more slowly and do not require so much pruning. At the same time, their general stem growth is slow, and there is a greater profusion of small clinging shoots with which is formed an intricate net-work over a wall. The two varieties of small-leaved ivy recommended by Dr. Balfour are *Chrysocarpa* and *Palmata*.

I need hardly say that it is advisable, in important cases, to seek the advice of an expert gardener experienced in such work.

I should like now to indicate, with the aid of views, where these will be of assistance, some of the work on these national historic buildings which we have recently been doing. Such work has not been extensive—compared, for instance, with our expenditure on new buildings; but, whereas you might well think it impertinent on my part were I to ask your attention to our *new* buildings, I have an impression that you will be interested to know what we are doing, about even small matters, connected with your noble architectural remains of the past which are under our care.

Beginning near home, I will say a few words about *Edinburgh Castle*—a worthy subject with which to commence. I had intended, I may say, to commence with Holyrood Palace, but although we have done practically nothing of architectural interest at Edinburgh Castle, I think you may be interested to know that something is being done there which may help to preserve from destruction those older buildings which are immensely important from our standpoint.

It has been now fully recognised that the treatment of such buildings by military engineers for military purposes of occupation is incompatible with either the preservation of what is architectural and historic, or the improvement architecturally of opportunities which may occur. The Castle property has, therefore, been transferred from the care of the Royal Engineer Department of the War Office, to H.M. Office of Works, and all building work is now carried out by our Department. As probably all here know, the only buildings which can fairly be called architecturally historical are St. Margaret's Chapel, the Palace, which forms the north wing of Crown Square, with the old Banquet Hall at right angles facing eastwards, and the Argyll Tower at the ancient Castle gateway.

One of the first things which occurred to me upon my taking charge of these buildings was the risk of destruction by fire, and accordingly a careful inspection was made, with the result, after an actual experiment with the city fire engines, that the Firemaster reported to me that in the event of a serious outbreak of fire there was only sufficient water available to supply the steam fire-engine for about six minutes. This condition of affairs is now being remedied at a cost of over £1,000, and there will soon be new fire mains of adequate capacity, with proper facilities for extinguishing fire. With a view to avoiding risk of fire in the most interesting part of the old Palace where the Queen Mary rooms are, we are just endeavouring to arrange for the removal of a military tailors' workshop, such work being, I think, rather out of keeping with the character of the building, and, I think, a source of danger.

There is one building upon the Castle Rock which, I think, all will agree is extremely ugly, viz.: the block known as the "New" Barracks, and we are now considering how best to re-model this block. I am quite alive to the necessity of moving very carefully in the matter, and before anything is actually attempted upon the building itself, I should propose to have not only photographs and perspective sketches from various standpoints, but a model prepared for full consideration.

Holyrood Palace.—The remains only of the *ancient* House and Abbey can be considered as properly coming within the limits of my subject; it will, therefore, probably be recognised by all here that my remarks should be confined to the north-west corner of the present Palace and the Chapel Royal. Here, again, I found the need of proper provision in the way of fire-mains and hydrants to meet a possible conflagration, and these have been provided to the satisfaction of the City Firemaster.

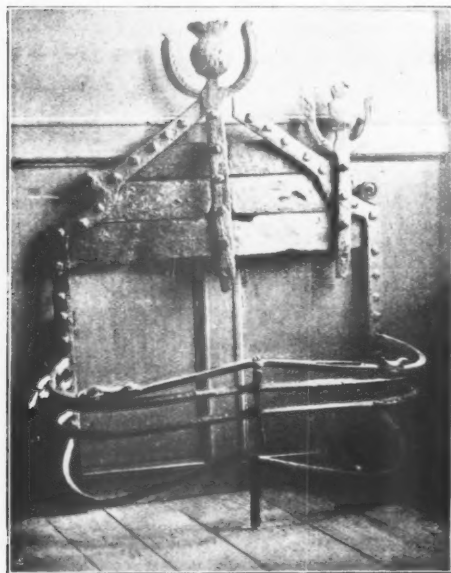
You will notice that the view of the west front [*see headpiece*] shows two empty recesses in the stonework of the two ancient turrets. The sculptured stone panels were removed by



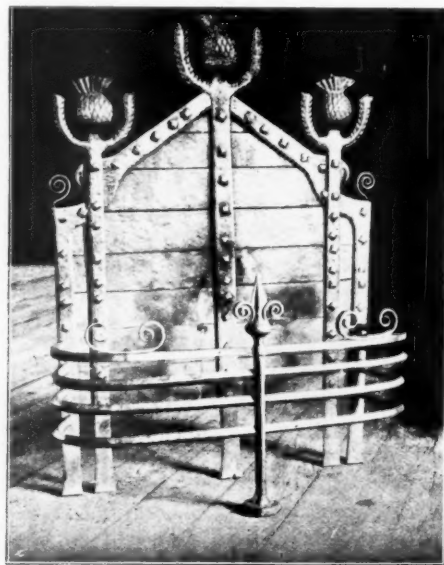
FIG. 2.—SCULPTURED PANEL PROPOSED TO BE REPLACED IN RECESS IN TURRET OF WEST FRONT, HOLYROOD PALACE.

order of the Parliamentary Commissioners sitting at Dalkeith in 1652. We are now endeavouring to trace these sculptured stones, and one panel, at any rate, will, I expect, shortly be replaced or restored. It is now standing in fragments within the Chapel Royal, and represents the Royal Arms of Scotland, supported by a Unicorn bearing the banner of St. Andrew, as shown in fig. 2.

Another little bit of restoration work has just been done in Queen Mary's Audience Chamber—the removal of a comparatively modern partition which divided the room into two parts. Visitors will now be able to see the chamber practically as it was at the famous interview of John Knox with Queen Mary, and it will be worth while to look at the old ceiling now that it can be properly seen, especially as this is the only ceiling at Holyrood which is part of the original building as occupied at the Queen Mary period. There is an interesting little stair to be seen now which was until recently kept closed. This stair led directly from the Audience Chamber up to the prison cells above. The quaint old wrought-iron grate in this room was falling to pieces, and it was thought worth while to have this reproduced: This has been done, as fig. 3, and I think fairly successfully, the remains of the old grate being left for visitors to see. The old internal stone-



Remains of Old Grate.



Reproduction of Old Grate.

FIG. 3.—ANCIENT FIRE GRATE IN QUEEN MARY'S AUDIENCE CHAMBER, HOLYROOD PALACE.

work chimney-jambs and door-jambs of these rooms were stopped with putty and painted with common oil-paint. This we have just had cleaned off, so that the original stone face is now seen, giving more character to the rooms.

A very large number of visitors pass through these historical apartments, sometimes as many as 5,000 in a day; and there has been considerable damage done to the priceless pieces of old furniture and tapestries by the fingering and dust caused by the crowds of people. Until recently the warders were allowed to sell guide-books and photographs within the rooms, and, consequently, had no time or attention for the proper discharge of their duties. This has now been changed, and it is hoped that the new condition of things will help to preserve all that is valuable to the utmost degree. Some of the more interesting pieces of ancient furniture are being carefully cleaned and restored, together with the tapestries, which are very valuable. I have recently been experimenting with a suitable tone of old graining for the woodwork in place of the crude stone colour with which the woodwork was formerly painted, and the result will, I hope, be greatly to aid in the general effect, so that the full value of the delicate shades of the tapestry may be brought out.

In the Chapel Royal, I am sorry to say, a great deal of damage has been done to some fine inscribed grave slabs by visitors walking across them. This could not be wondered at, as the centre part was turfed, with a notice that visitors should "keep off the grass." The result of course was that visitors were deliberately turned on to the inscribed slabs to walk over and deface. The grass has now been removed and replaced by gravel, and notices are about to be placed requesting visitors to "keep off the grave slabs." A low railing will be placed round the more important group of grave-stones.

An examination of the famous sun-dial in the Palace Garden has recently been made, and estimates procured for replacing the missing gnomons, lines, and figures. I am anxious to have these properly restored, for it seems a pity that this quite unique example should be allowed to fall into disrepair; I hope this little restoration will be done shortly. A view is shown in fig. 4.

Parliament Hall.—We have recently been attempting to deal with this beautiful old hall, shown in fig. 5, and have spent something like £800 upon it. The fine old open timbered oak roof has been cleaned, many layers of dirty reddish-colour varnish having been removed, and the old oak tone restored as far as possible. A new oak and teak-wood solid parquet flooring has been laid; the walls have, after very careful consideration and advice from Sir James Guthrie, the President of the Royal Scottish Academy, and Mr. Walton, R.S.A., been repainted, so as to give the general effect of stone, as far as light and tone are concerned, and the large stained-glass south window has been restored.

An interesting little bit of simple restoration has also been done. My attention was more than once called by leading members of the Scottish Bar to references in the "Memorials" of



FIG. 4.—SUN-DIAL IN HOLYROOD PALACE GARDENS.



Photo by Alex. A. Inglis, Edinburgh.

FIG. 5. SCOTTISH PARLIAMENT HALL, EDINBURGH, AFTER RENOVATION 1905.

Lord Cockburn "to a small window high up in the east wall of the Parliament Hall," through which a Macer called the Causes. "This Macer" (says Lord Cockburn) "was an old, firm-set, hard, angular man, named Graham, who had long been in this vocation, and was the most official and picturesque person I have ever seen in it. Large square face, wooden-featured, grave and formal, with an amazing voice, loud, distinct and swinging, the murmur of the Outer House used to be stilled when this image stuck its awful head through the lofty orifice, and sent its slow, articulate tones into every corner and every ear below calling people to their tasks and dooms."

Our first attempt to find this window failed—there being no sign upon either side of the east wall of any such window; but upon our knocking away the plastering in a store-room, which appeared to have formed originally part of a circular staircase—the upper part of which still remains, but the lower part of which was removed when the present façade to Parliament Square was formed early last century—the window was found. This has been restored, and can now be seen by visitors, as indicated near the left-hand upper corner of Fig. 5.

At *Linlithgow Palace*, *Glasgow Cathedral*, *Fortrose Cathedral* and *Elgin Cathedral* little has been done which would be of interest to describe; but a good deal of expense has been incurred in such work as repointing, &c., for preservation. In the Chapter House at *Elgin Cathedral*, however, I was somewhat alarmed last summer to find that the eastern wall had parted from the vaulting to the extent of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and I am afraid that the damage has been caused by the ivy-trunk against the wall outside. The open parts have been carefully repointed, a watch will be kept upon the joint, and the ivy will, if really necessary, be dealt with.

Dunfermline Abbey.—Here we have had another very interesting little restoration. A memorial tablet to the soldiers who fell in the South African War was about to be fixed in

the old abbey, against the external wall at the eastern end of the south aisle, and upon the workmen commencing their operations it was found that they were striking thin stone slabs instead of solid wall, and that it was hollow behind. Upon an opening being formed the remains of an old doorway were seen from the interior, but no proper examination of the doorway could be made externally, because the Wardlaw family vault occupied two spaces between the buttresses immediately upon the other side of the wall, as shown in fig. 6. After some little difficulty an agreement with the present Baronet was arranged whereby a sum was paid to enable us to remove a part of the vault so as to expose the doorway from the outside. The result, as you see by figs. 7 and 8, proved worthy of what had been done, for this is a truly wonderful case of preservation for a Norman doorway. Very little in the way of renovation has been necessary. What new stone was required we obtained almost entirely from the stones removed from the vault, a few blocks being carefully selected at a local quarry of the same colour and texture as the old. The newly exposed stone has been very carefully treated with silicate preservative composition, and I hope will be taken care of by those in charge for many years.

Inside the cathedral little has been done; but I should like to refer to one little bit of restoration. Some thirty years or so ago a very ordinary stained-glass window was inserted at the eastern end of the north aisle, and, in order to make it more conspicuous, the gabled or pedimented upper part of a very fine old memorial to Secretary Pitcairn was removed. This Secretary Pitcairn is referred to in history as one of the Commissioners appointed in 1571 to treat with Queen Elizabeth regarding Mary Queen of Scots, and to contract a league

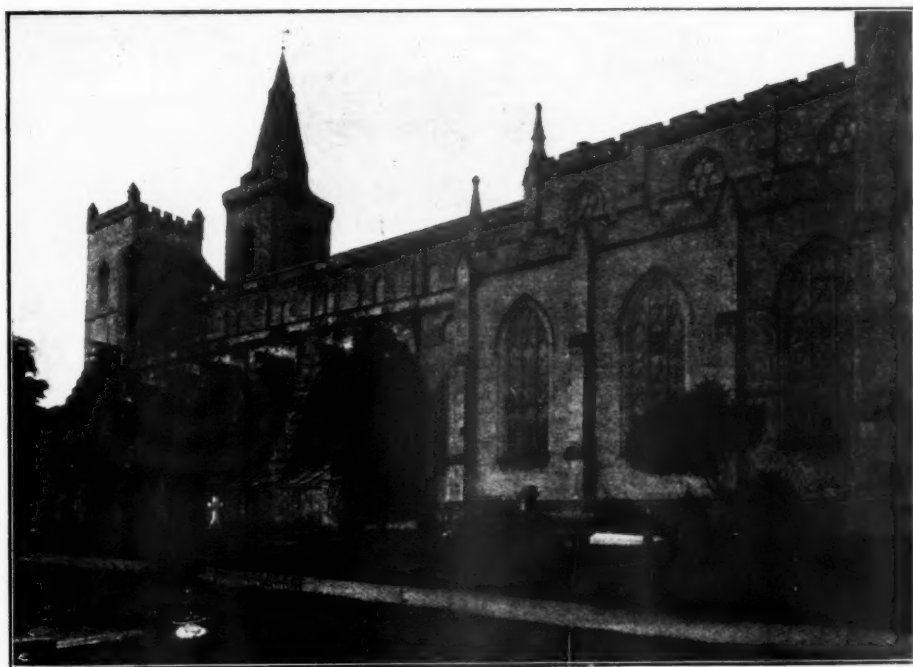


Photo by Alex. A. Inglis, Edinburgh.

FIG. 6.—DUNFERMLINE ABBEY, SHOWING WARDLAW FAMILY VAULT BETWEEN BUTTRESSES BEFORE RESTORATION OF NORMAN DOORWAY.

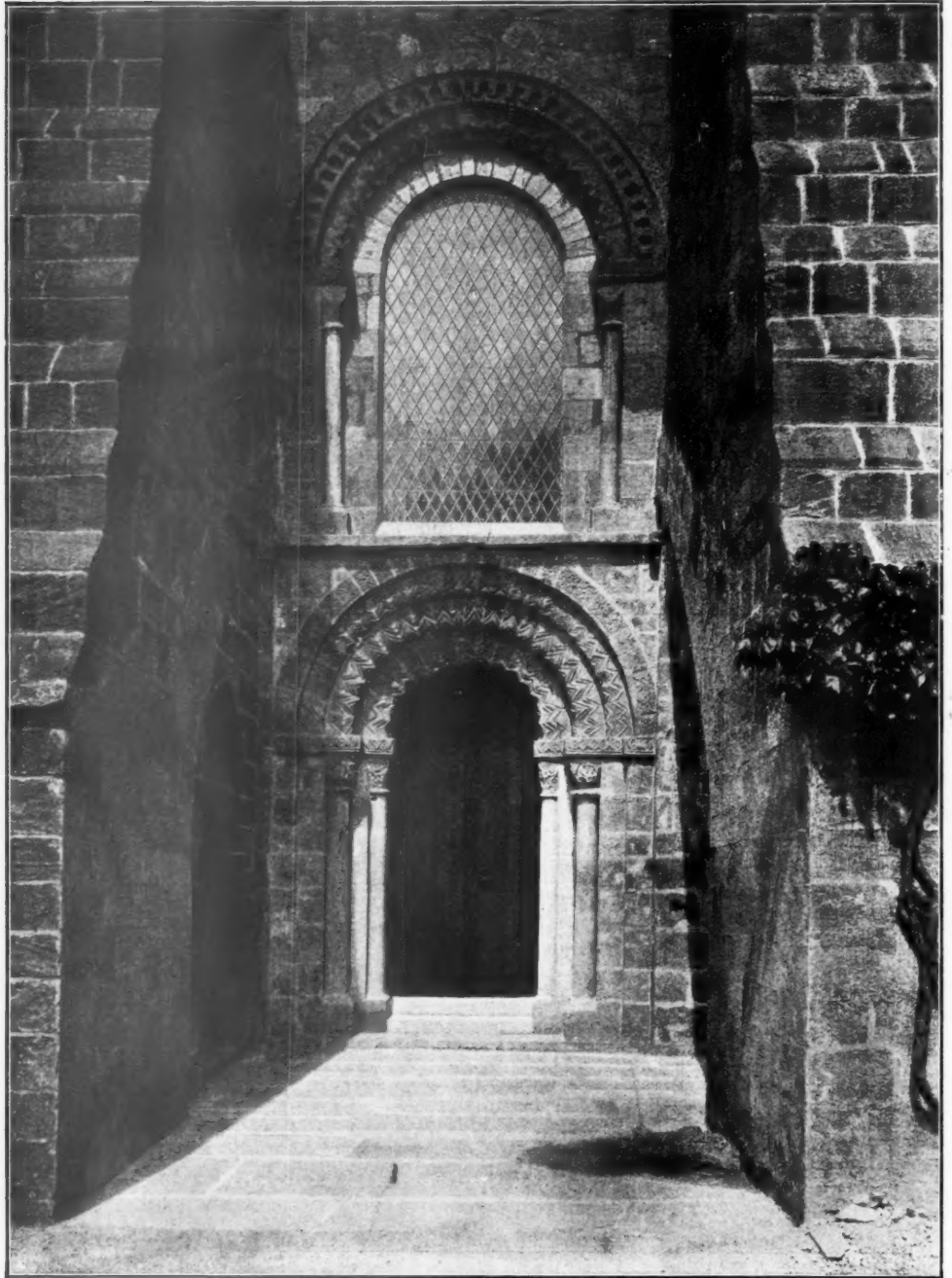


Photo by Alex. A. Inglis, Edinburgh.

FIG. 7.—DUNFERMLINE ABBEY: GENERAL VIEW BETWEEN BUTTRESSES OF SOUTH AISLE, SHOWING NORMAN DOORWAY RECENTLY RESTORED.

offensive and defensive. This upper part of the memorial had been coolly removed to the other end of the nave, and had been roughly stuck against the wall with a rough rubble backing. This has now been replaced in its proper position, and the Pitcairn Memorial can now be seen complete, the stained-glass window having been somewhat altered to meet the views of the present representative of the family concerned.



Photo by Alex. A. Inglis, Edinburgh.

FIG. 8.—DUNFERMLINE ABBEY: DETAIL OF RESTORED SORMAN DOORWAY TO SOUTH AISLE.

The Palace Ruins adjoin Pittencrieff Park, lately presented by Mr. Andrew Carnegie to his native town; and we have come to an arrangement with the Carnegie Trustees, so that the Palace Ruins are now accessible from Pittencrieff Glen, and are accordingly much more frequently visited.

St. Andrews' Cathedral.—Although we have not done much of interest except in the way of repointing for preservation, our antiquarian friends have been spending a good deal of time in searching for relics; and one find is worthy of mention—that is, the stone coffins of the Priors which were known to have been buried in the Chapter House. Dr. Hay Fleming is of opinion that the five stone coffins shown in the foreground of fig. 9 may be those of the Priors of whom the Abbot Bower of Inchcombe, who died in 1449, wrote. The Abbot gives a list of the Priors of St. Andrews, beginning with Prior Robert, who died in 1162, and ending with Prior Haldenstone, who died in 1443. He refers to the various places in which a number of these Priors were respectively buried. Seven of these are referred to as having been buried in the Chapter House—two in the old Chapter House and

five in the new Chapter House. Now, it is certainly curious that two full-sized cists or slab coffins were found on the 13th September last in the vestibule of the Chapter House, which has been generally regarded as the old Chapter House, and a few days afterwards the five dug-out coffins were found in the new Chapter House, as here shown.

There is in the Cathedral grounds a fine collection of ancient Celtic-inscribed grave-stones, and with a view to the protection of these from further decay we have been endeavouring to erect a museum building in a vacant corner of the grounds. Our efforts have, however, I am sorry to say, been thwarted for the present, objections having been raised by an adjoining owner on legal grounds to the erection of the building. I hope, however, that something may be arranged before long which will enable us to provide

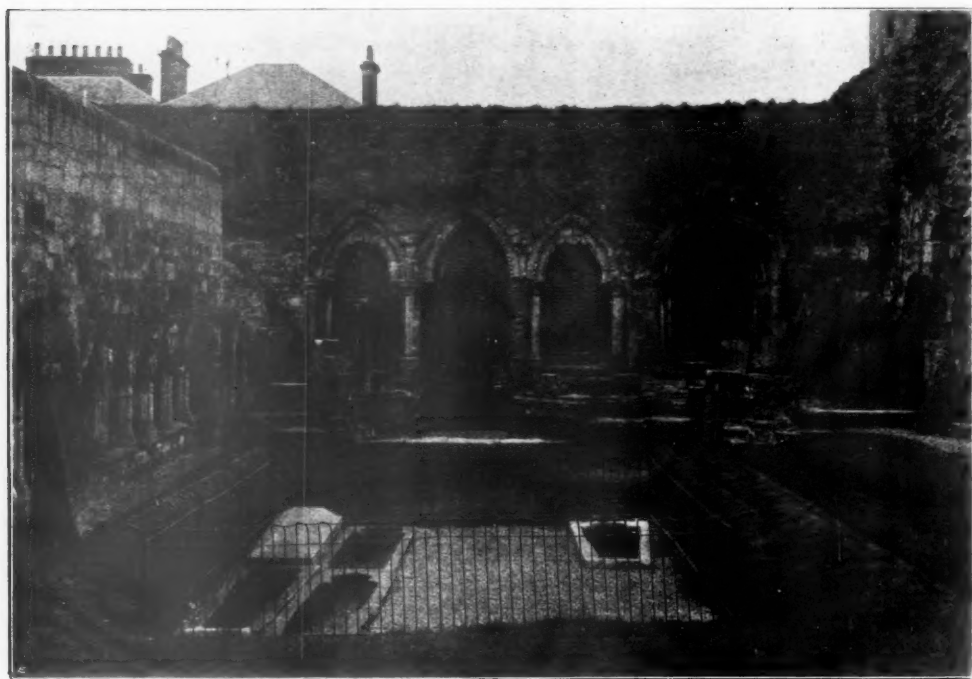


FIG. 9.—ST. ANDREWS CATHEDRAL CHAPTER HOUSE: RECENTLY DISCOVERED STONE COFFINS OF THE FIVE PRIORS.

a building for the preservation of these stones and others which may be found. It is highly desirable that such a museum building should be provided at St. Andrew's, not only for the inscribed stones, but also for the preservation and exhibition on the spot of a large number of "finds" relating to the Cathedral, including many fragments of sculptured stone, ancient stained glass, &c., which should be carefully preserved.

We have recently taken over from the Town Council the Pends, fig. 10, which were in a rather bad state of preservation owing to long neglect. Considerable-sized shrubs were growing upon the top of the walls, and somewhere about twenty cartloads of soil and rubbish were removed from the top. The masonry has now been thoroughly repointed with cement, and the decay has doubtless been arrested for a considerable time. We hope shortly to take in

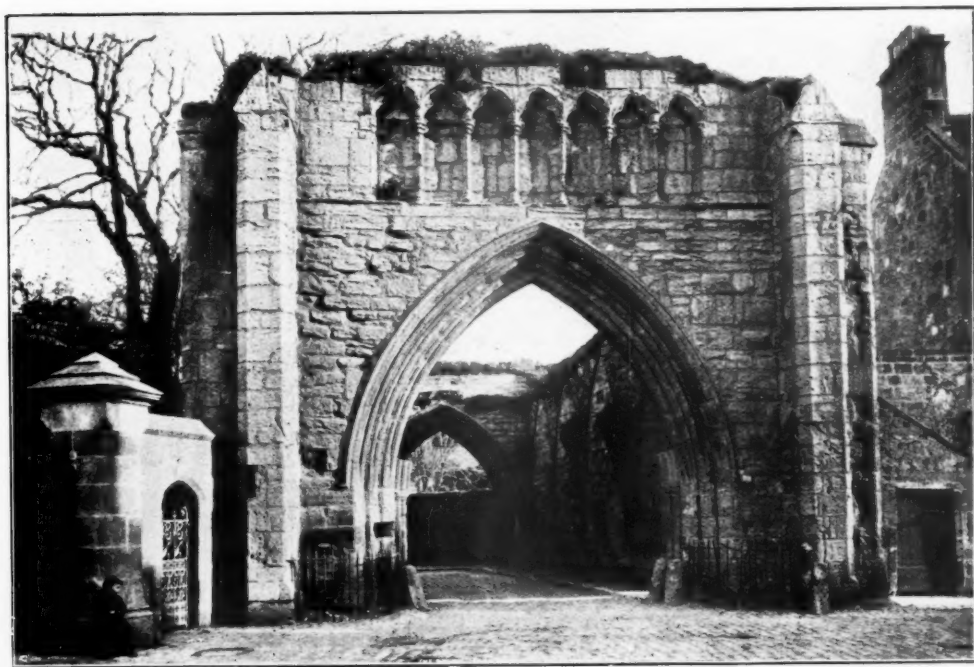


Photo by Valentine & Sons, Dundee

FIG. 10.—ST. ANDREWS CATHEDRAL: THE PENDS.

hand, in conjunction with the University authorities—who have a lease from the Crown—the repair of the old abbey walls, which have likewise been badly neglected for many years.

St. Andrews Castle has had a good deal of attention the last two or three years. It was discovered about three years ago that the sea had encroached very seriously at the foot of the Castle, and that the main walls were seriously undermined. This was taken in hand and a sea-wall erected at a cost of £2,200. There is no doubt that if this work had not been done there was serious risk of an entire collapse of the northern part of the Castle Ruins. We have recently removed the unsightly rough stone dyke in front of the Castle principal entrance, and have provided a wrought-iron railing so that the Castle may be better seen, as fig. 11, from the principal approach. A new bridge across the moat has also been provided.



FIG. 11.—ST. ANDREWS CASTLE, WITH NEW RAILINGS TO AFFORD BETTER VIEW OF BUILDING.

Arbroath Abbey.—In addition to a good deal of repairs to masonry, &c., we arranged with the Town Council a few months ago for the transfer of the Pends [fig. 12], a beautiful example, and the adjoining abbey buildings, including the Regality Tower [fig. 13], also the

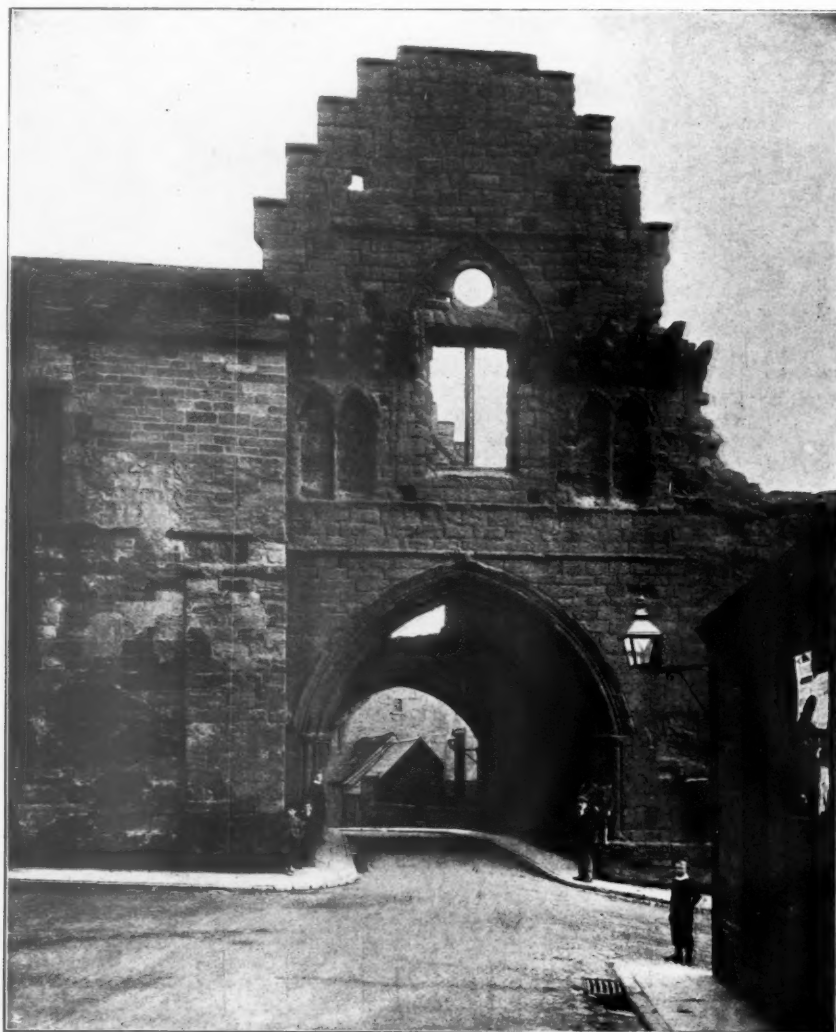


Photo by G. A. Gibson, Arbroath.

FIG. 12.—ARBROATH ABBEY: THE PENDS.

ancient parts of the Abbots' House, with its interesting stone-vaulted kitchens &c. These buildings had been allowed to fall into a serious state of decay, and were not open for visitors to examine. This, however, has now been altered, a considerable amount of money has been spent in repairing stonework &c., and more will be done this year to make it worth while

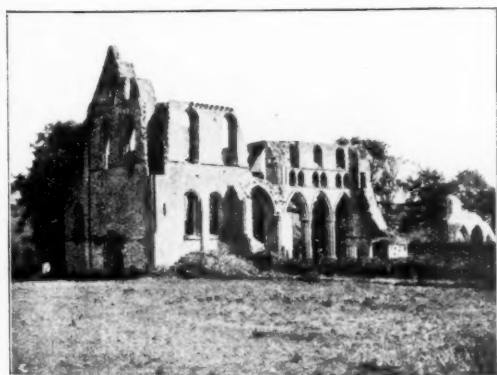


FIG. 13.—ARBROATH ABBEY AND REGALITY TOWER.

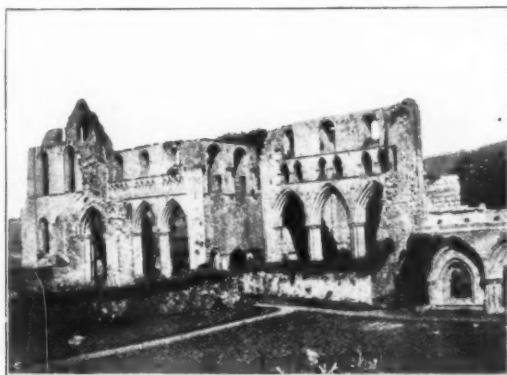
Photo by G. A. Gibson, Arbroath.

for those interested to examine the old parts of the Abbey buildings which were formerly occupied as jute stores, &c.

Dundrennan Abbey.—As this ruin is in so isolated a position it is little visited, but the views given in fig. 14 will indicate its interesting character. We have during the last year done a good deal in the way of repointing, and in making the precincts more tidy generally.



View from North-West.



View from South-West.

FIG. 14.—DUNDRENNAN ABBEY.



FIG. 15.—ROSYTH CASTLE, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST, AS EXISTING.

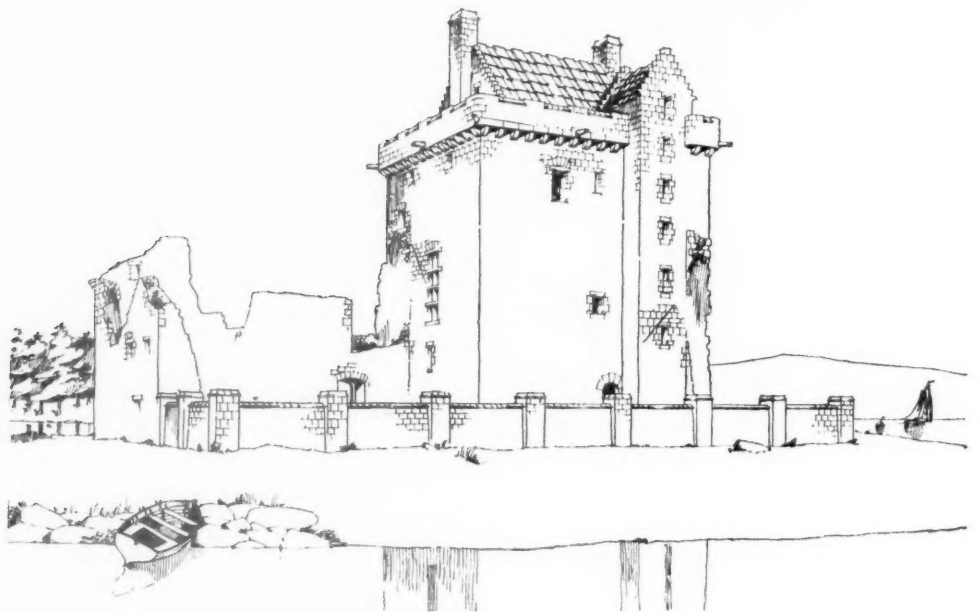


FIG. 16.—ROSYTH CASTLE. PROPOSED RESTORATION.

Haddington Church Ruin.—At a recent inspection of this building I noted a good deal which required attention. Inquiry as to the exact relation of our Department to the Heritors is now being made, and I hope we shall be able, jointly or severally, to do something to prevent further decay. In this case the sub-soil is very loose and uncertain, and great care will be required if an entire collapse is to be prevented within a few generations.

Rosyth Castle.—It is generally known that this old Keep forms the central feature of the proposed northern naval base. This is one of those cases in which we are acting as architectural advisers to the Admiralty. It was thought that the old Keep might be restored for the purpose of utilising the accommodation available in some way connected with the naval scheme. Accordingly designs have been prepared for a restoration, as now shown in fig. 16. One principal apartment might be utilised as a Reading-room for Naval Officers, and the other for the purpose of a Naval Museum. The plans are now under the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty, and I hope that the scheme will receive sanction. It would certainly be a pity to let the building fall into further decay, since it is of much historical interest. Two inscribed dates are to be found upon the building. One, "1561," upon a panel with the Royal Arms and the letters "M.R.," above the principal entrance to the courtyard on the landward side. The chief interest of this date lies in the fact that Queen Mary, on her return from France, landed on the opposite shore at Leith in August of that year. The other date—which is not quite legible—"1635" or "1655"—is inscribed on the external face of the lower transom of the large west window, with initials which are somewhat doubtful, but thought to be "E.R.," an anchor, and "S.M.N."

In conclusion, I must apologise for the fragmentary nature and incompleteness of this effort to enlist interest in what we are trying to do at H.M. Office of Works for historic buildings in Scotland, and to say that I shall always be very pleased indeed to receive information and suggestions which may help us to conserve these national treasures.

I should like to add that the First Commissioner of Works and the Board under whom I have the honour to hold office are keenly alive to the interest and national value of these treasures in stone, and that the ready assent of the Board was given to the reading of this Paper before the Association.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE IN ENGLAND.*

MR. FRANCIS BOND'S published works on mediæval architecture have always commanded attention: they show him an unwearyed searcher into authorities, as well as having a wide first-hand acquaintance with his subjects, and he is most often to be found acute and reasonable in his deductions from his material. He is to be welcomed, therefore, when he comes before us with an extensive work on the Gothic architecture of England—a book big in every sense of the word, for he proposes the full analysis of the English examples of Gothic masonry. As was to be looked for, his pages are crowded with information of facts and authorities. He has brought together the conclusions of an extraordinary number of observers, native and foreign; and for this reason the book will be indispensable to the student of our English architectural styles, as well as for the wealth and completeness of its illustrations and the thoroughness of its cataloguing. George Edmund Street seems really the only first-class authority that has not been noticed, and perhaps the neglect has had a reason. As to Mr. Bond's photographs and references, one is amazed at the patience with which he has collected and sifted his examples. He modestly calls the result an analysis—one might rather speak of it as a "corpus" of the remains of English mediæval architecture rendered by camera and quotation. I really cannot find one important piece of our English work that is not brought to notice for its chief and distinctive features, save that one may notice perhaps scanty reference to the Scotch monastic architecture. Dandrenman, Kelso, Jedburgh, and Dryburgh really belong to English style, and are only a mile or two over the border.

A full treatment like this undoubtedly makes for a big book, and there is a bodily bulkiness in the volume that advertises the capacity of its intellectual completeness. I confess, however, that this material obesity is a hindrance to that enthusiasm of constant reference to which the contents of the volume invite me. I have the English-

man's full right to grumble at the perversity—more of publisher than of author, I am sure—that weights such a book with thick ugly paper in broad expanses, justified by no intention in either printing or binding towards making a *pretty* volume. There are really too many margins in which the text runs, as it were, to seed. I do not deny that a book of this sort should have a well-reasoned and complete index, but here we are rather embarrassed by the supply. At each heave of this massive volume we lift the dead weight of some 150 pages of unnecessary type.

But for a good body of superfluous matter, not publisher, but author, should be reasoned with. Why was the first part of Mr. Bond's book extended to a length of 140 pages? One is bound to ask the question, because on Mr. Bond's own argument these first six chapters have the appearance of being unnecessary, not to say mischievous. His introduction is very severe on those who commit the crime of writing about architecture on the periodic plan of ordinary history. Yet here he is taken in the same fault, and establishes epochs in English architecture neither wisely nor too well. I have a theory to account for this. It seems as if Mr. Bond is not sure that his introduction will thoroughly convince people by its condemnation of the older periodic presentation of mediæval architecture. He is eager to show what a bad way of treating the subject it is, and therefore exhibits a series of periodic characteristics, quite in the old way with definitions and labels, parcelling Gothic up into three periods as smugly as any textbook of Parker's; and not content with this, he must needs show another periodic division by twenty-five-year intervals. It is as much as to say: See how futile and unsatisfactory all such divisions are to represent the essential features; go on into my Part II., and there you will see the real philosophic treatment and how superior it is!

There are, of course, two ways in which a body of matter, either physical or historical, can be divided up for analysis; we may either slice it

* "Gothic Architecture in England." By Francis Bond, M.A. 1a. 8o. Lond. 1905. Price 31s. 6d.
[B. T. Batsford, 84 High Holborn, W.C.]

horizontally or vertically. No question that all history has come in sequence to an older history, and the horizontal slicing may lay too much stress on the distinction of epochs. On the other hand, the vertical slicing which cleaves architecture into a bundle of separate designings is just as unsatisfactory when it leaves out of account the great moving forces that differentiate one generation of men from the next—when it shuts its eyes to the lift and drop of the curtain on faiths and ideals. Nay, it is not only pleasant, but profitable, to wander at large in the "Early English" style and note how its plans, its constructions, its larger and smaller architectural ways, its sculpture and its painting, are all knit by the feeling of a common style; and none the less in "Perpendicular," where all is so different, and yet all equally wholehearted and peculiar of its kind. English Gothic architecture, as traversed by Rickman in a series of meditations on three or four distinct manners, was not so void of life or interest as Mr. Bond would wish us to believe. I am not disparaging the value of the other method. There is no doubt an exhilaration in being shot up through the stories of Gothic in the lifts that Mr. Bond has contrived for us, and see the styles flit past us from Romanesque to Jacobean. Our critical faculty is flattered by being made to know so much with such little exertion. Mr. Bond would give us Mr. Wells's time machine, so that the centuries of Gothic experiment work out before our eyes their dramatic evolution. Of course we are nothing nowadays if not evolutionists. But though our author sees—as he does so clearly—that the explanatory and convincing feature of Gothic style is its continuous growth, he is not justified in re-spelling evolution as Revolution; and, supposing himself a Robespierre, that must send to the guillotine all the old order of architectural teaching.

No doubt from the point of view of the disheartened educationist there is cause for Mr. Bond's aversions to the hackneyed nicknames "Norman," "Early English," "Decorated," and "Perpendicular."* The eagerness of the British lecturer (if I may trespass on legal terminology) in pursuit of a label is such that he is not happy till he gets it, properly coloured and registered, so that he can proudly affix it to the specimens of architecture he comes across. The lecturer knows for what the comparative method of presenting architecture is answerable, and gets a real horror of

the cant phrases of archaeological summary which his audience absorb so easily. Getting somewhat contemptuous of the value of the distinctions which he establishes, he has an itch to vary his doses and see how it works with the public. May he not take the hint from the sister profession of medicine which philosophically seems always ready with some new disease with label and treatment all complete for their patients who wish to be in the front of fashion? Mr. Bond may be pardoned as a University Extension lecturer, but yet in a book like this is he not upon something of more account than the acquisition of a manner to suit blue-stockings archaeologists? Lecturer's "malaise," bad as he may have it, does not justify him in putting forth a new system of periodic classification when he does not believe in such classification. At any rate, if the divisions of Rickman and Sharpe are not the whole truth, is this better presented by three periods, as our author puts them, the first from 1170-1315, the second from 1300-1350, the third from 1330-1538? What were those fifteen years from 1315-1330 that they are to be excepted from the rest, and need a whole chapter to themselves? Mr. Bond clearly has his tongue in his cheek: for when he has submitted his classification he follows it with an antidote, a *reductio ad absurdum*, a twenty-five-year periodic capitulation of the works of English Gothic!—as much as to say that any classification is as good as another. Indeed, there is nothing to choose in insight, appropriateness or grasp of subject, between the characteristics elaborated for his three periods and the remarks that have to be beaten out very thin indeed to get them to be spread over the twenty or so quarters of centuries which the strict chronological treatment offers. Most of Mr. Bond's oversights and doubtful assertions occur in these preliminary efforts at a kind of history for which, as his introduction tells us, he has clearly no fancy. But if this is so, why should this big book not be lightened of a good hundred pages?

Another unnecessary lengthening is given by our author's quotations in full from French archaeologists. It is the excellent feature of Mr. Bond's treatment that it is written in full consciousness of the great work done by the distinguished German and French archaeologists whose labours have now put the history of architecture in their own countries on a scientific basis. The bearings of the work abroad on our own are constant, and many of our movements can only be explained by reference to the fuller evidence and larger examples that exist abroad. Moreover the foreign

* The author, however, uses the term "Jacobean" with all the freedom and looseness of an archaeological picnic.

archæologist is beginning to apply the same scientific analysis to our English work, and to see that there was in this island an important province of mediæval architecture whose action on the Continental work was every now and then a factor in the advance of art. Still, extensive French quotations (except of course in view of the *entente cordiale*) are hardly justified for what are commonplaces in all English textbooks, such as that Gothic was the development of Romanesque. Nor did it need a whole page to show a gratified recognition of M. Enlart's excellent *Manuel*, because he has lately discovered that English Decorated lay at the beginning of French Flamboyant. On this side of the Channel this has been evident long ago.

However, there is a great deal besides padding in this big book, and we leave cause of complaint on this score behind us when we come to p. 142, and Mr. Bond starts on the real things that interest him in Gothic architecture—the genealogies and life-histories of its constructive forms. The value of his treatment lies indeed in the narrow definition of it. Leaving to other writers the whole body of tradition, faith and feeling, whose sincerity made mediæval architecture the expressive art it was, our author concentrates attention on the development of forms as arrangements of design—design in his hands being the selection of one or other out of the possible dispositions of plan or constructions of material. I think Mr. Bond gives too much importance to the power of selection in the mediæval builder. Nowadays, knowledge having ransacked all the ancient arts, the many variations and possibilities of architectural arrangement present themselves to the mind of the designer at a thought and on the dead level of indifference. But the mediæval church-builder or mason had neither the knowledge nor the cold discrimination of the modern architect. Form to him was a ritual, not a plaything, and so his experiments in making practical provision for the needs of a religious building have a meaning beyond that of æsthetic discrimination which Mr. Bond too often implies as the whole essence of design.

Our author rather shows his limitations when he proposes to criticise Gothic architecture as art and makes observations as to the liberties of artistic development. The thesis that when constructive needs are satisfied then art can come in to beautify them makes, I fear, the groundwork of much that he writes; as, for example, in respect to fourteenth-century roofs.* Indeed there seems throughout a

certain insensitiveness to the feeling of style, as, for example, when he thinks Winchelsea quire is like that of Bristol, or sandwiches a Taunton fifteenth-century capital between the characteristic Romanesque examples of Oakham and St. Denis. His praise of the tame mechanical performance of Louth spire marks, I think too, the same calibre of appreciation.

In his own province, however, of analytical discussion our author is excellent, and is particularly to be commended for the courage with which he ventures on explanatory hypotheses, whether they explain everything or not. He puts the question of lighting in the forefront of the working causes by which mediæval architecture was shaped. It was so no doubt, but I am not sure that this was the key to as much as our author fancies. For example, he claims the development of the English triforium as an effort to get light through its openings into the nave. Such can hardly be the explanation of the difference in this respect between the naves of Ely and Peterborough on the one hand and those of Gloucester and Tewkesbury on the other—the former with great open triforium galleries, the latter with little or none, like the Cistercian churches universally. It is clear that we have in these diverse treatments, not variety of selection as to lighting expedients, but necessities of design imposed by tradition and ritual.

Again, he contends that the development of the English bluff east end of full height as against that of lower projecting chapels was due to the superiority of the former method in its lighting capacity. But how is Salisbury quire, the typical example of the latter, worse lighted than the contemporary example of Ely, where, with all the advantages claimed by Mr. Bond for the high gable, they had afterwards to open out the blind-story to get further windows?

Finally, the mediæval glass-painters cannot be accepted in the way Mr. Bond would wish them to be, as the motive power in the elaboration of the window. Twelfth-century openings, as at Chichester and Canterbury, gave indeed, for the glass-painter, a wider area than he ever got again in England. The spread of the window as well as the tracery itself was purely a development of the stonemason; only in the latest Gothic did the commercial necessity of making glass panels of uniform size and stock design formalise and finally extinguish the structural motives.

Still, in the long run the practical necessities of church-building, though they got their strength from faith and artistic ideals as well as from

* P. 558.

material, did govern the progress of architecture; and it is our author's strict adherence to the designing side of the Gothic development which gives his treatment a unity and directness of intention. His Part II., when we get to it, is valuable because Chapters viii. to xliii. analyse on the side of constructive adaptation the whole body of English mediæval church-building and give an encyclopædia or dictionary for English Gothic much on the lines of Viollet-le-Duc's *Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture*.

Instead, however, of separating up the discussions under a large number of headings put in alphabetical order, Mr. Bond concentrates the various details of construction into a series of treatises so arranged as to take the reader through the whole building of the mediæval church. Its plans, its walls, its vaults, their abutment and weather-protection, the decorative features, the lighting and finally the roofs, with the spires and towers which completed the fabric, are submitted to analysis, and have their life-history in Gothic art systematically and fully worked out. There is a scientific and satisfying method in this on which Mr. Bond is to be congratulated. Having myself attempted to show the coherent development of Gothic architecture, I may be allowed to observe how Mr. Bond has been able to do this with a wider grasp and a much greater wealth of examples. Many of the treatises—such, for example, as that on the planning of the English Romanesque church—are masterly. He discovers in the great pilgrim church of St. Martin at Tours the starting-point of that aisled apse with radiating chapels which was popular in England. This type of plan was particularly developed in Languedoc, where, as well as in Burgundy, the influence of Cluny was paramount, and Mr. Bond, I think, unduly depreciates this influence in England. Though the Cluniac houses were few, the Benedictine architecture of England was strongly impregnated with the Cluniac encouragement of the arts. Viollet-le-Duc's theories went too far, and were no doubt too positive; but the French criticism of them has spent its force, and the latest consideration makes clear that if there was never a Cluniac style, as Viollet-le-Duc maintained—i.e. one created at and propagated from Cluny—there was a wide action and influential stimulus throughout West European art that arose from the Cluniac cultivation of the arts of building.*

* See the latest opinions in Michel's *Histoire de l'Art*, tome i. p. 636.

Mr. Bond's evolutionary series are not always intelligible. For example, the chapter on transept planning (p. 197) states that chapels developed in France between the great vault-buttresses, whereas the English, not having such buttresses, got the same chapels in the aisles of transepts. But the English aisled transepts with chapels, as at Ripon and Lincoln, had nothing to do with such an origin, for they were a hundred years earlier than the French utilisation of buttresses to which he refers. Moreover, the note on the same page as to Chichester being an exceptional instance of the French method in England is hardly accurate. There were built there projecting chapels to the nave, such as occur in other English cathedrals, but at Chichester buttresses and chapels were built simultaneously, not the latter settled in between the piers. This is one of the many occasions where Mr. Bond's study of Chichester has been unfortunate.* He has, it seems, partly misunderstood and partly been led astray by Professor Willis's *Monograph*. In the first place the periapsidal plan, which Mr. Bond assigns to the early building of Bishop Ralph, cannot be established from the remains of it in existence. This is clear now if it was not so in Willis's day. And then he accepts Willis's sections of the nave as showing double flying buttresses to a vault of c. 1180. There were neither single nor double buttresses really to this vault. What are shown in the sections were exceptional struts to a leaning wall, probably antecedent to the vault, and at any rate having nothing to do with it.

Apart from these slight blemishes the treatment of vault development is thorough and informing: so also is that of window tracery, every essential point being well made. I cannot, however, agree that the west window of Bingham Abbey in Norfolk can be taken as the wholesale introduction of bar tracery into England, despite Mr. St. John Hope's authority for its date at c. 1248. The evolution of tracery out of geometrical piercings can be seen naturally made in the building of Salisbury Cathedral, led up to by the domestic uses at Wells in the Bishop's Palace, and at Winchester in the King's Hall.

The discussion of piers by Mr. Bond shows some heretical opinions as to Purbeck marble, e.g. that

* Mistakes as to Chichester are made on pp. 336, 370, 371, 375, 378, and the section of its moulding (p. 666) is absurd. As to the "filling in" of the Chichester vaults, our author would seem to have been misled by his photography, in which the lines of jointing seen are those of painting only: the actual vault filling is irregular, and can scarcely be called on the French method.

it is "brittle," whereas it is one of the toughest of stones; that its shafts were turned, not at Corfe in Purbeck, but on the job at Canterbury; and particularly that William of Sens made *lathes* to turn them. Our author must have access to a text of Gervase different from that edited by Bishop Stubbs and translated by Professor Willis. In these I cannot find "torneumata," as he quotes the word, but read "ad lapides trahendos torneamenta fecit valde ingeniose: formas quoque ad lapides formandos." Gervase's words must have reference surely to cranes for landing and moving the stone, and to moulds and centerings for its cutting and erection.

Much of the many-sided art of the Middle Ages is outside Mr. Bond's purview. Figure sculpture he dismisses in a paragraph, just as he does the master workmen in a note; and in treating of the decorative carving he is interesting, but scarcely conclusive. I cannot accept his pedigree for the trefoil leaf in Transitional and Early English carving, that it comes from the Temple of Zeus at Athens. This is far too long a stretch even for an hypothesis; and in this, as in many other of his remarks upon sculpture, Mr. Bond has strangely overlooked the key to it all that lies in the contemporary painting of walls and manuscripts, and in all the ivory and metal works of the goldsmiths. The trefoil has a long ancestry in these before the chisel carved it in stone. Indeed, that Gothic buildings were painted throughout and sumptuously filled with all kinds of painted and gilded furniture is, of course, known to Mr. Bond, but far too seldom remembered.

The chapter on roofs, too, is disappointing. Mr. Bond has not quite mastered the technical mystery of carpentry: he is not quite sure how a timber "principal" is framed, and how this governs the construction of buildings. Now this is part of his work where he would have found the value of referring to one who did know. George Edmund Street's "English Woodwork of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries," which appeared in the Institute's PROCEEDINGS of 1865, and were republished in 1887, gave a most complete and masterly exposition of English timber roofs. But our author has overlooked Street or disagreed from him.

It is because of the high value, as well as the copious illustrations, of these original discussions by Mr. Bond on the evolution of English architecture that it has been necessary to make some remark on their defects. It is difficult to give

a whole-hearted recommendation to this ponderous work as at present printed, but it might be easily made an authority to be consulted on all occasions by archaeologists, and read with every advantage to the student. The replacement of the matter contained in the first six chapters by simple tables of dates and of the other statistical information, without any attempt to upset the accepted periods of Gothic design, would at once lighten the bulk of the book and, I would add, clear Mr. Bond's reputation as an archaeologist; for there are many errors and misjudgments in these chapters: for example, as to Canons Regular being attached to cathedral churches.

Then could not the book be cured of its attack of indigestion? The number and magnificent scale of its reference tables make them nuisances: they are specialised to a degree that takes them out of adaptation to common uses. One has to look up three separate indices for date, place, and illustrations—and then, searching the whole six of them, one has no guide to a special feature of Mr. Bond's investigation, that into the opinions of other people. For example, one is given no means of finding where Viollet-le-Duc or other authority is quoted. The catalogue of mouldings takes up many pages, and is practically useless without indication of the date and place of each example. The index of illustrations is likewise a cumbrous affair as printed. The origins of the plates with the approximate dates should be added to the titles in the text, saving space as well as the time of the reader; and certainly one general index could combine all the advantages of the separated specialities that stand for it.

Finally, this book, as is the fate, alas! of most books which deal with a vast multiplicity of facts, is in some cases strangely inaccurate; as, for example, in publishing the view of the modern ceiling given to Boston tower-space by Sir G. G. Scott as the vault of Lincoln Central Tower. No doubt a thorough revision will precede the next edition. But particularly Mr. Bond should be sure that he understands opinions before he quotes. I have a personal feeling on this point, since with regard to the dressings of the stone in Chichester Cathedral Mr. Bond in referring to my small investigations puts a wrong interpretation on my views; and in another instance, when he refers to an opinion of mine as to Breton architecture, he not only misses the point entirely by misquoting my "fourteenth" century as "fifteenth," but argues on his own mistake.

EDWARD S. PRIOR.

NOTES ON CYPRUS, 1905.

By GEORGE JEFFERY.

THE island of Cyprus was visited twenty-five years ago by two members of the R.I.B.A. (Messrs. Edward I'Anson and Sydney Vacher), whose report upon the architectural remains and antiquities was published by the Institute as an extract from the TRANSACTIONS of 1882-1883.

During the past twenty-five years the Institute has also published papers on the archaeology of the island; and many articles in the *Architectural Review*, *The Builder*, and other periodicals have been written by the present writer and others on the mediæval and Renaissance art. Russian archaeologists, represented by M. Y. Smirnoff (1897), have been interested in the splendid Byzantine mosaics of Kiti and Leonarissio; and the French architect M. Camille Enlart has written one of those charming monographs on art which seem almost a speciality of his race. "*L'Art Gothique et la Renaissance en Chypre*," published in 1899, is one of the most fascinating of books in the style of Viollet-Le-Duc, full of the brilliant little woodcuts which are a characteristic of French book illustration.

The following notes are intended to give some idea of the present condition of the monuments of Byzantine and Gothic architecture which have formed the objects of study to the above-named writers since the British occupation of the island in 1878. Before that period few if any regular architectural studies were made in Cyprus, with the exception of the valuable plans and descriptions of the castles of St. Hilarion and Buffavento by M. Rey for his "*Architecture Militaire*" in 1871, and a slighter reference in the "*Monuments de Chypre et de Rhodes*," by the Marquis de Vogüé, in 1860.

After nearly a quarter of a century, during which Cyprus has enjoyed the advantages of a British administration, the following sequel to the Paper read before the R.I.B.A. in 1882 may have a certain interest.

For the purpose of a *résumé* of the present conditions of the architectural monuments it will be sufficient to refer to the notes of Messrs. I'Anson and Vacher in 1882, and then to the great work on the subject by M. Enlart. The previous accounts are not of sufficient importance for the present object.

Mr. I'Anson states that, at the time of his visit (1881-1882), "at Nicosia columns also exist, one or two of which stand erect near the Government

House, carrying Doric capitals of the Renaissance character." He seems to refer to a column (still in existence) or columns which probably carried the insignia of the Venetian Republic. Of these columns the one still surviving (illustrated in *The Builder*, 21st July 1900) is a granite shaft about 30 feet high with a curiously inscribed base. The Venetian coats-of-arms, which had been removed by the villagers, have been lately replaced. This column is "Evkaf" property. If any other column existed—which is probable, as the Venetians always erected two columns, or a column and a flag-staff in front of their Government offices—it has since disappeared.

At Famagusta Mr. I'Anson noticed the ruins of the Venetian palace and the water-gate of the town. These are still much as he saw them, only the water-gate has suffered somewhat from the harbour works.

The fortresses of Nicosia, Famagusta, and Kyrenia are no longer in "a very good state of preservation." The curious bulwark built round Nicosia as a complete circle with eleven bastions which Mr. I'Anson saw in a perfect state has since been subjected to a large number of "cuttings" to form roads and paths, and the stone facing has been largely destroyed by villagers, who have built their hovels with it. Amongst the old stones made use of in building this fortification in 1560 many carved lintels and arch-stones, &c., from ruins of the period are found: some of these have been rescued and placed in the collection of mediæval fragments at the A. Nicholas grain store.

It could hardly be expected that the restoration of a port long extinct to commercial use would leave the old town of Famagusta unimpaired archaeologically. The interior of the fortress remains much in the condition seen by Mr. I'Anson, except for the removal of many ruins and of an immense quantity of earth to fill up the back of the new quay wall. This earth has been removed by, and partly at the expense of, the villagers in order to get at the foundations of ancient buildings, which they dig up and export to Port Said, and even as far as Gibraltar. In places the ruined churches and surrounding property are perhaps somewhat endangered by excavations of as much as 12 to 15 feet over large areas. During the last few years immense quantities of this old stone have been exported at a rate of about 3s. per cubic yard. Much of it may

be considered as second- or third-hand building material, as in all probability it came originally from the ruins of the neighbouring Salamis. In this way probably more than half the ruins observed by Mr. I'Anson in 1881 have disappeared, and the inhabited portion of the town has somewhat diminished. The walls of the city facing the harbour have naturally suffered some modernising: three large openings have been cut through the curtain, and the end of a curious bastion which formed a protection to the ancient chain-gate of the port has been rebuilt together with the harbour mouth. The old iron chain which was formerly drawn across the mouth by a windlass in the bastion was fished up and thrown aside as old iron, but the present writer succeeded in rescuing it for the little mediæval collection preserved at Famagusta. Beyond filling up the ancient basin of the Venetian Arsenal the new railway has made but little difference in the external aspect of the city.

The Castle of Kyrenia has probably been considerably altered since 1878. In continuing it as a prison the English administration have necessarily rebuilt a great deal of the portions in use for the convicts, so that at the present time there is very little remaining of ancient work about it beyond the external walls of the sixteenth century and the empty mediæval shell which serves to support these immense masonry and earthwork curtains of early Venetian artillery fortification.

Mr. I'Anson considers the ecclesiastical architecture of Cyprus as the most interesting architectural feature. Of the three churches he mentions at Nicosia—the Cathedral, St. Nicholas, and St. Catherine—the first was completely repaired in 1903; but little damage was done beyond the removal of one or two pieces of very much decayed stone carving. This cathedral seems to have been considerably "restored" at an earlier period, to judge by the colour of the stonework in certain parts. The churches of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine (see below) have been completely untouched since 1881 but for some rubbishing iron railing, now all out of shape, round the former, and an ineffectual attempt to support the lintel of the doorway of the latter with iron bars.

The condition of the Famagusta churches will be referred to below, together with the Abbey of Bella Pais, all of which monuments naturally astonished the visitor of 1881.

Mr. I'Anson seems to have heard of the remains of a great many castles, but he can hardly have seen any such remains within Nicosia. Those he mentions near Larnaca must be the solitary towers of Pyla and Kiti, and the old Turkish fort of Scala, all of which are still untouched but for the stone pilfering to which the first two have been subjected. At Limassol an old fort on the sea shore seems to have been pulled down about ten years ago.

Mr. Sydney Vacher was evidently more attracted than Mr. I'Anson to the mediæval remains of Cyprus, and he seems to have visited the island with the express purpose of studying them. He gives an interesting description of Famagusta Cathedral and a very carefully drawn suggested restoration of the west front. The two south chapels are precisely in the state in which he saw them, but on the north side the ruins of the Bishop's Palace, which he describes as consisting of a large hall and adjoining chambers, have evidently been further destroyed since his visit. The very remarkably preserved row of shops which formed a *rez-de-chaussée* under the palace on the side of the street has diminished from nine to seven in number, and the curious staircase he describes as leading down to a crypt is now inaccessible. The loss of the mediæval shops is much to be regretted, as there are few so well preserved to be found elsewhere in the world; it is to be hoped the surviving ones may be saved from their threatening fate if possible. The coat-of-arms (family of Gibelet?) still survives over the centre of the group.

At the end of his notes Mr. Vacher refers to contemplated repairs to the Cathedral to be carried out by an English engineer. These "restorations" were presumably executed about 1884. The structural repairs no doubt were most advantageous, but the coarsely copied reproductions of fourteenth-century sculpture are not to be commended under the circumstances. It is not, however, very difficult to distinguish between the original work of the west front and the attempts to reproduce crockets, window tracery, &c., by modern hands. This restoration of 1884 may perhaps account for the disappearance of parts of the Bishop's Palace for the sake of the stone. The great west window, having been "restored," was filled with bright green glass of the "Cathedral" variety.

The large church on the south side of the above cathedral (Latin) is the completely ruined Greek "Metropolis." This ruin stands exactly in the state shown in Mr. Vacher's sketches (figs. 15, 16, 17, and 18), but it is now inclosed (see below). The church (figs. 20, 21), untouched since the English occupation, is still used as the principal tithe grain store. The church (figs. 22-25) is now known as "St. George of the Latins"; this ruin has been inclosed (see below).

Mr. I'Anson's sketch of a church (fig. 4) is that of "St. Anne's." According to this sketch it would appear that the building was at the period protected by the doorway being blocked. For some years past, however, this most perfect of all the ruined churches has been abandoned to the passers by, and its remarkable series of frescoes have not improved in consequence. It is difficult to identify the two churches shown in figs. 40-45, as no name is attached. As ruined rural churches

they may still be in existence, although the natives do not scruple to remove stonework under such circumstances; and during the last twenty-five years there has been a great deal of building of new churches all over Cyprus with the remains of ancient Byzantine and Gothic churches pulled down for the purpose.

Shortly after Mr. Vacher's visit to the magnificent ruin of the abbey of Bella Pais the wonderfully preserved refectory and some other portions were turned into a sort of hospital for the English troops. Windows and doors were probably made serviceable, and even at the present time some traces of wood frames are noticeable in out-of-reach windows. Nothing, however, in the way of "restoration" has ever been attempted, and it would seem that very necessary repairs are impossible owing to a contention as to the ownership of the ruins. The Government no longer keeps the place under lock and key, as appears to have been the case at the time of Mr. Vacher's visit—or at least the key is in the hands of the village priest.

Mr. Vacher's account of the churches of Nicosia is not perhaps so accurate as that of Famagusta, but the sketches (figs. 27 and 28)—which appear to be by Mr. T'Anson—are of interest as showing that many of the deformations of the Cathedral were prior to the English occupation.

The Armenian church of Nicosia has suffered a certain amount of "restoration" since Mr. Vacher's day, but on the whole of a conservative kind (see below).

The ancient castle of Kolossi—supposed to be the commandery of the Knights of Rhodes—is now the storehouse for silkworms belonging to the Eastern Colonial Association. Its present use does not seem to have involved any alteration in the structure since 1878.

The Papers read before the R.I.B.A. by Messrs. T'Anson and Vacher were of a very brief and altogether inadequate character, in so far as concerned their treatment of such important branches of art as the Byzantine and Gothic architectures of Cyprus. M. Camille Enlart confines himself to the monuments of the latter style, and is still engaged on the third large octavo volume of his great work. For the present purpose it is perhaps sufficient to enumerate all the monuments which he mentions in the two first volumes of "*L'Art gothique et la Renaissance en Chypre*," and to state what may have occurred to them during the ten years since M. Enlart's first visit to the island.

M. Enlart begins his account of the monuments of Cyprus with the Cathedral of St. Sophia, Nicosia. Since his visit the building has been subjected to a very complete repair by the delegates of Evkaf, who are the Government Commissioners for the administration of the affairs connected with the Moslem religion and charities. The delegates of Evkaf are two in number, one an Englishman, appointed by the English administra-

tion, the other a Moslem, appointed from Constantinople. As is usual with all the Christian buildings now used as mosques or schools, such repairs as have been made to features of an architectural or ornamental kind take the form of mere utilitarian substitutes, with little or no special character about them. In this way the delegates of Evkaf avoid to some extent any accusation of "restoration," and are in so far to be complimented on their good taste. The Cathedral may in fact be considered as in a fairly good state of conservation, and even less changed than many a European building of the kind which has been possibly "restored" more than once since the Middle Ages. The funds for such work as the present naturally come from the coffers of the Evkaf and are not subscribed either by the English Government or the people. The Cathedral was repaired in 1903.

Churches in Nicosia.

* 1. Referred to below under "Additional Notes for 1905."

* 2. Church of St. Nicholas (so called; in reality this was the Orthodox "Metropolis" of Nicosia, built chiefly in the sixteenth century). This church still continues in use as a grain store, and apparently nothing has been attempted, even in the most ordinary repairs, to preserve the building since the English occupation. It is now in a very dilapidated condition, and indeed, the south side may be considered dangerously beyond repair. The northern aisle, in which are now stacked an immense quantity of sculptured fragments from ancient buildings, is, however, a sufficiently substantial structure, and it is very much desired by many persons who have seen it that this northern aisle should be preserved to its present use as a small mediæval museum wherein the fragments of mediæval sculpture, &c., which come to light from time to time might find a final resting place.

* 3. Referred to below under "Additional Notes, 1905."

The churches marked * 4, * 5, * 6, * 7, * 8, and * 9 are practically untouched since M. Enlart's visit.

* 10. Supposed church of the Carmelites has been completely pulled down by the Evkaf, so that not a trace of it now remains. The materials were used up in the foundations of the new mosque built on the site in 1901.

* 11. Stavrotou missiricon.—This curious little church of the sixteenth century is untouched externally; internally it has received a new coat of plaster which covers over any decay noticed by M. Enlart in 1896.

Churches in Nicosia District.

* 1. Abbey of Morphon. This imposing monument of the sixteenth century remains in the state seen by M. Enlart.

* 2. St. Sozomenos. A ruin which probably still survives as in 1896.

* 3. Dali. This little church has been "restored," but without serious detriment to its very simple character.

District of Kyrenia. (Bella Pais and Secondary Churches.)

Bella Pais Abbey. This remarkable ruin, marvellously preserved through strange vicissitudes, has been untouched since the visit of M. Enlart. It has already been mentioned in Messrs. l'Anson's and Vacher's Papers. At present the priest of the village claims the property as belonging to the Orthodox Church.

1 and 2. Small churches rebuilt.

3. The monastery and ruins of Acheripitou. This most interesting group of buildings of the Middle Ages is still practically untouched. The tombstone of Alex. Flatros is still respected, and the curious narthex remains. The fine Gothic church near the sea appears unused, and is kept locked up.

4. A ruin of great interest untouched.

5. The splendid Byzantine church of Antifonitissa is still untouched.

* 6. Monastery of St. Chrysostom. In 1898 this monastery with its two ancient churches was untouched. The new church was completed, but the ancient buildings were left to natural decay.

* 7. A monastery, paintings whitewashed.

Famagusta.

A large number of interesting fragments were noticed by M. Enlart in different parts of the town which he speaks of as belonging to churches which either suffered very much by the bombardment of 1571, or have completely disappeared. The present writer had the good fortune to be able to secure the use of a little mediæval church—in a very intact state, having formerly served as a Turkish prison—for a museum wherein to shelter these derelicts. This little building is now kept for the purpose, and the Commissioner of Famagusta holds the key. All the fragments mentioned by M. Enlart, and illustrated in so many of his woodcuts, are now safely deposited in this Museum, and a very large number of additional items have been added to the list.

* 1A. Cathedral of Famagusta.—M. Enlart does not mention the restoration of 1884, which has already been referred to under Mr. Vacher's notes (p. 5). His description in fact gives an idea of the building being in a more perfect state than is really the case. It must be remembered that nearly the whole of the clerestory windows were destroyed by the bombardment of 1571, and are now replaced by brick screens (bricks laid with their ends on each other, so that small square openings are formed allowing light and air to pass) such as

are sometimes used in barns. The side aisles, west front, and such portions of the east end as remain are in a most shattered condition, far worse than the Cathedral of Nicosia.

The ruins of the Bishop's Palace, referred to by M. Enlart in vol. ii., are covered by a mass of fragments from the Cathedral (some of which have been housed in the mediæval museum, but many more remain beneath the earth heaped on them which was removed from the roof of the Cathedral after the bombardment).

* 1 B. SS. Peter and Paul (M. Enlart's identification?). This building is still in a very untouched condition as the great grain store. It seems once to have been used as a mosque, but its present squalid walled-up state must be much older than the English occupation. It seems to have been kept in a fair structural condition for obvious reasons since its use as a grain store.

* 2. St. George of the Greeks, to be described below under Additional Notes, 1905.

* 3. St. George the Latin, to be described below under Additional Notes, 1905.

* 4. Franciscan Church.—This very interesting ruin may be considered the only ancient monument of which M. Enlart succeeded in securing a part permanently as a souvenir of mediæval Famagusta at the time he was making some small excavations in the churches in 1901. The remarkable side chapel, with its altar and floor still covered with tombstones *in situ*, was surrounded with a rough wall provided with a wood gate and padlock at the expense of the Cyprus Government.

* 5. Carmelite Church.—This remains as M. Enlart left it. Here also the Cyprus Government put up a rough wall to screen off the east end with its armorial frescoes (Cyprus, Armenia, France, Normandy, England, &c.); but this wall has become slightly defective owing to persons clambering over it and disturbing the gravestones on the chancel floor.

* 6. St. Anne. In the same condition as seen by M. Enlart (see above).

* 7. (pl. xxx.). This curious little gem of masonry is now on private property.

* 8. Nestorian Church. Since M. Enlart's visit this church has been appropriated by the new Orthodox community which has sprung up in Famagusta since the harbour works commenced. It is a great pity that the Orthodox should have fixed on this particular building, because it was a quite unique monument of another branch of Christianity built in the best European Gothic manner of the fourteenth century. The frescoes with Syriac inscriptions were remarkably preserved.

The members of a church committee in such a case as the present can hardly be expected to view an ancient work of art in the last stage of decay in exactly the same way as antiquarian visitors from Europe will be likely to do. It is only natural that they should wish to see the building

"restored" in every sense of that word; and, as a consequence, this very interesting monument—perhaps unique in the world of its kind—is doomed to disappear. In Cyprus all buildings occupied by the orthodox church are the absolute property of the separate village communities.

* 9. Armenian Church.—Still as M. Enlart saw it. Frescoes a little more damaged perhaps.

* 10. Ruin, as in 1901.

* 11. Two churches, still used as stores; some slight utilitarian repairs, otherwise unchanged.

* 12. A mere site, from which the ruins seem to have been cleared away in recent years.

* 13. A fragment of a fine design, unchanged.

* 14. This ruin of an interesting character has been much jeopardised by the excavations referred to above in describing Famagusta.

* 15. Unchanged.

* 16. This little church, of a late Gothic style, remains unchanged.

* 17. A late Gothic building. The present writer was commissioned by Sir William H. Smith, late High Commissioner, to make a few repairs to the roof (rendering it watertight) and the windows, and to replace the three wood doors. The building is now under lock and key.

* 18. Still used as a grain store.

Churches of the Carpass and of Famagusta District.

* 1. These churches, mostly ruined, are probably in the same state as seen by M. Enlart. According to good information the remarkable church of the Panaia Kanakaria, with its mosaics, pontifical throne, and other ancient features, remains in an untouched condition. The ancient Orthodox cathedral of the district has been rebuilt in a deplorable fashion: this seems to have been done shortly before the visit of M. Enlart.

* 2. St. Andrew's Monastery, apparently untouched.

* 3. Untouched.

* 4, * 5, * 6, * 7 and * 8. Untouched.

St. Napa.—In 1904 the villagers were building a new campanile on the top of the rock, within which is the curious sanctuary of this church. The remarkable fountain beneath a dome and the Renaissance front of the buildings did not seem threatened by any alteration.

Larnaca.

* 2. Abbey of Stavrovouno, apparently untouched since M. Enlart's visit.

* 3. Church of Stazousa; a ruin untouched.

* 4. Chapel of the Passion, Pyrga, now a stable.

* 5. The double church of Chiti, with its beautiful early Byzantine mosaic, is still untouched but for the deterioration of the mosaic through the thefts by visitors.

* 6. This church was being destroyed at the time of M. Enlart's visit.

* 7. Still untouched.

* 8. Probably still untouched.

Limassol.

* 1. The last fragment of the Latin cathedral disappeared in 1894.

* 2, * 3, * 4 and * 5. These most interesting monuments are probably untouched; they demand careful preservation.

Paphos.

M. Enlart's scanty references to the remains in this district relate to mere ruins, with the exception of the Franciscan church at Paphos, on the supposed site of St. Paul's flagellation. This building apparently remains untouched, to judge by recent photographs.

Tombstones of Cyprus (p. 482).

The various lists of these memorials made by different writers give an impression of their immense number in former times. Even so late as 1878 the Latin cathedrals and churches of Famagusta and Nicosia continued to be paved with them. Since then many have disappeared in course of "restoration," and they have been used wherever a flat slab of such a kind would be convenient. At Konklia, in Famagusta district, a rural bridge is paved with them, and the effigies of apparently a man and his wife on the remains of a large slab are now nearly effaced by the hoofs of donkeys. In Nicosia itself they have been used to cover over drains, and in fact wherever aqueducts or culverts can be conveniently repaired in such a manner there is a chance of finding fragments of such things. This is of course but a natural fate under the circumstances.

Of the specimens mentioned by M. Enlart the curious little memorial of Pertin, formerly in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, has been placed by the present writer in the mediæval museum at Famagusta. The remarkable cover of a sarcophagus at Palourghiotissa remains, as M. Enlart saw it, in the courtyard of the village school exposed somewhat to damage. The unique and magnificent sarcophagus of the Dampierre family, carved in the fourteenth century out of a classic coffin, has been carefully installed in the mediæval collection at the Grain Store in Nicosia. The other tombs and fragments mentioned by M. Enlart are still preserved and in the same state as in 1901.

Civil and Military Architecture (p. 500).

The curiously well-preserved bridges which M. Enlart mentions and illustrates with his charming little sketches have unfortunately almost all been

removed since his visit. The bridge of Pyroi has almost quite disappeared, the materials having been used up in the neighbouring Jewish colony. The fine old bridge of Miselli was rebuilt at a lower gradient by the Public Works Department in 1902. Many of the mediæval cisterns at Famagusta still survive, although their stones are specially valuable for export. The same may be said of the fountains and other traces of the ancient water supply. The peasants are keeping them until the last.

The destruction of the fortifications of Nicosia is referred to above. This destruction had commenced before M. Enlart's visit, but since 1901 several new gaps have been made by the Municipality, and a desire is generally expressed for their complete removal, as they represent to the native mind a souvenir of foreign occupation. The three gateways of Venetian sixteenth-century style are still intact.

What appear to have been the remains of the Royal Palace of Nicosia (the Konak of Turkish times) were removed in 1904, leaving not a vestige behind. The site has been laid out as a garden, and the new Court House has been built in its centre. During this transformation the very interesting "flamboyant" window, with a well-preserved heraldic device beneath, which stood over the curious angle entrance to the palace courtyard, and the much mutilated Venetian Lion, were carefully taken down and removed to the Grain Store collection by the present writer. A considerable quantity of carved fragments in marble and stone were also secured during the demolition of the buildings. A portion of the great court arcade is represented by the column capitals of a curious style. The whole of this large building as seen and sketched by M. Enlart previous to 1899 has now completely disappeared.

The archiepiscopal palace of Nicosia, consisting of a number of buildings, now belonging to various private owners and mostly in a very ruined condition, remains as in 1901. The mitre has unfortunately been removed from a coat of arms over the doorway by a recent replastering of the front.

Of the various private houses sketched by M. Enlart most seem awaiting the fate of the ruin shown in fig. 388 which was pulled down in 1902 to build a stable with. The house in fig. 341 has been altered and the curious window destroyed.

The Castle of Kyrenia has already been referred to.

The Castle of Hilarion.—At the request of his Excellency Sir William Haynes Smith the present writer carried out the inclosure of this magnificent ruined monument. The holes in different parts of the walls were carefully repaired with masonry of the old stones, and the former archway of the Barbican was filled with a strong padlocked iron gate of prison-cell pattern. The only portion of

the ruins within the enceinte touched was the large roofless chapel of St. Hilarion and the passage outside it, from whence the earth and debris were removed to allow of a more convenient passage for visitors. This operation was carried out towards the end of 1903.

The castles of Buffavento and Kantara remain untouched.

Famagusta and its fortifications have already been referred to. The mediæval castle at the side of the port is still in exactly the same condition as in 1901, although a portion has been converted to the use of a Custom House for the new port, and some Turkish buildings within the enclosure were used as the offices of the Harbour engineers. The fragment of Renaissance architecture sketched by M. Enlart (fig. 377) is undisturbed: it is supposed to have been bought by an Englishman many years ago; but who its present owner may be is unknown. Near this fragment large excavations of earth took place in 1903-4, and many ruins have been removed.

Many of the ruins mentioned by M. Enlart as domestic buildings of interest have entirely disappeared.

The row of shops and other adjuncts of the ex-Cathedral forming the rez-de-chaussée of the Episcopal Palace remain as in 1901: they are mentioned above.

Famagusta possessed a royal palace of great importance; this was converted by the Venetians into a residence for the Proveditore. Since the English occupation the ruins of the mediæval palace have been used as a police station and stables, and the shell of the Venetian portion has remained untouched. A portion of the external wall has fallen during the past few years. The grand entrance of the Venetian palace remains unchanged, as does also the fine piece of masonry which Enlart suggests may be the "Palazzo della Regina" of Venetian times (p. 647). The latter being private property is doomed to disappear ere long.

The Tower of Pyla is still untouched. That of Kiti has recently been the subject of inquiry, and it is to be hoped further depredation is arrested. The tower of Alaminno still exists.

The Château or small fortress of Limassol is still used as a prison, but its surroundings have been recently improved. It now stands in the middle of a garden, and forms an agreeable feature in the town: its architectural character has not been altered.

The important monument, the Castle of Kolossi, is said to be now the property of the Eastern Colonial Association; it is at least in their tenancy. The magnificent square tower, with its interesting frescoed chambers, its curious fireplaces, and other details, seems cared for in a conservative spirit. Its chambers are still used as storerooms for silk-worm cultivation.

The foregoing notes have been made with the

object of recording the present condition of a great many of the most important monuments of this unique mediæval kingdom. The accounts of Messrs. l'Anson and Vacher were decidedly superficial, and the monograph of M. Enlart is confined to one phase of Cypriote art. To give an exhaustive statement of what the island contains in artistic treasures would involve the preparation of an inventory such as is usual at the present day in most civilised countries—an inventory prepared by Government acting as the trustee of public property. At present such an inventory is under consideration.

None of the visitors to Cyprus during the latter part of the nineteenth century seem to have paid much attention to the Byzantine churches which, until recently, must have formed the centres of every Christian village. During the past twenty-five years these always picturesque, if not always very artistic, buildings have probably been reduced in number by about two thirds if not more. A mania for destroying their ancient churches has seized the Cypriotes—a mania which may, however, be partly explained by the desire to provide jobs for the village masons. As a rule these old Byzantine churches were built in such a style of solidity and of such small proportions that no excuse on the score of instability could be urged for their destruction. In the majority of Cyprus villages nowadays the huge barn-like building covered with atrocious attempts at stone carving without style or appropriateness, and surmounted by a roof of red "French" tiles, offends the eye in a situation where some venerable little Byzantine church once stood. These monuments of flourishing agricultural districts are the only unfortunate results of the peace and plenty under the English administration.

It is to be hoped that some effort may be made to save the few remaining village churches and the mediæval monuments described by M. Enlart before they are all swept away as old materials for re-use in buildings of the modern Levantine style.

ADDITIONAL NOTES FOR 1905.

(1st January 1906.)

During the past year several attempts have been made to preserve the historical monuments of Cyprus on the part of the Government and also by private owners. At Famagusta the ruins of two churches have been inclosed, and in Nicosia two ancient churches have been restored and the last surviving fragments of the ancient Konak have been secured in a place of safety.

At the end of January the inclosure of the ruins of "St. George the Latin," Famagusta, was commenced. This is probably the ruin of the earliest church built in the city of the early fourteenth century, or possibly before the walls of Famagusta

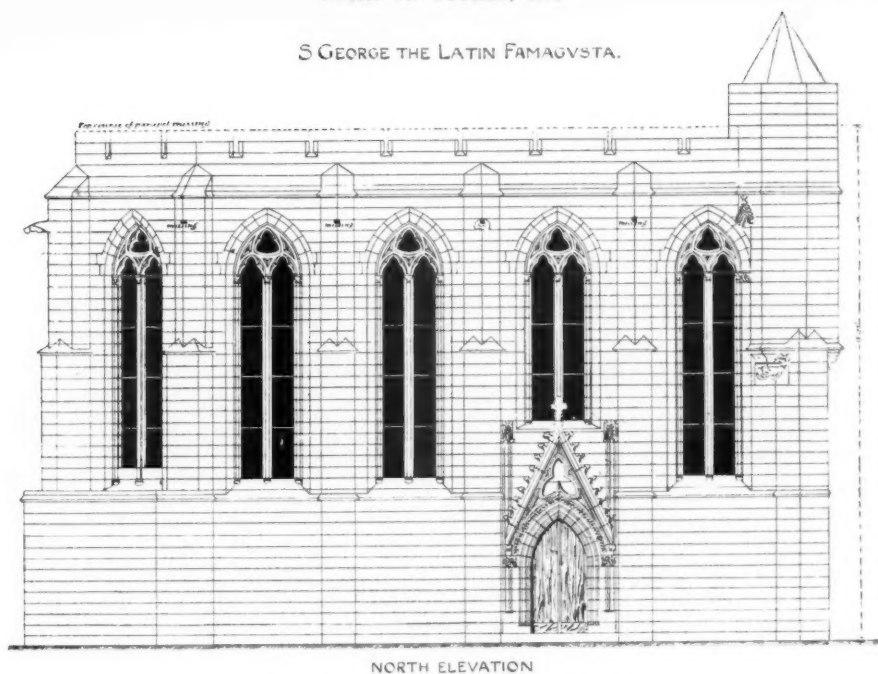
existed, as it is one of the curious class of fortified churches. Its walls stand in a most miraculous manner in spite of earthquakes, bombardment, and the still more destructive effects of stone-pillaging by villagers in past years. The jagged holes made by stone-seekers and other threatening portions were built up, and the wall beneath the remarkable overhanging portion at the west end was replaced to some extent. All this required the greatest care, so as not to disturb loose stones or in any way interfere with the time-worn effect of the ruin. This work was carried out by a mason and four labourers under the direct oversight of the present writer, who devoted many days of watchful care to the work in order that nothing should be touched carelessly. At the same time the excavation of the immense mound of earth covering the south and west foundation walls of the ruin was proceeded with. These walls were fortunately found in a sufficiently sound condition to form the inclosure: they were heightened sufficiently by the addition of two courses of old stone from the débris. A strong and simple padlocked iron gate was placed within the outline of the former south door of the church. The interior is now clean and presentable to visitors. In the course of this excavation the curious discovery was made that this beautiful specimen of Gothic art is practically built out of the remains of some classic temple of the largest size. The circular drums of columns about 3 feet 6 inches in diameter may be seen wedged into the thickness of the fourteenth-century walls on every side. These column-drums have usually been cut into the delicate wall shafts on one side to suit their adaptation to the later style. See figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 on the accompanying illustrations, p. 207.

The sacristy of the church is still fairly preserved. Its vaulted ceiling is intact, and on it rests the earth which was placed to protect it from the Turkish batteries in 1571. A few repairs to threatening portions were executed, and the large aperture formed by stone-robbers filled up.

During the partial excavation of the church a very remarkable carved boss, which originally formed the key of the apse vaulting, came to light, and is now ranged with other fragments in the interior.

St. George of the Greeks (the so-called "Metropolis" or Cathedral of the Orthodox).—This immense church, with its small adjacent church, constitutes a mass of ruins, portions of which are apt to fall. In the winter of 1904-5 some small fragments of the south-west corner fell. The whole is now inclosed with a high wall towards the road, built out of débris, with a strong prison-gate, padlocked, in the same way as St. George the Latin. Trespassers can now neither injure the curiously preserved frescoes nor run the chance of injury from falling masonry. The little side church, now choked with fallen débris,

S GEORGE THE LATIN FAMAGUSTA.



S GEORGE THE LATIN.

N.B.—The W. wall of church stands *in situ* as far as the broken line A A.

FIG. 1.—Sketch of the probable appearance of the Order employed in the classic temple from the ruins of which the church was built in the XIIIth century.

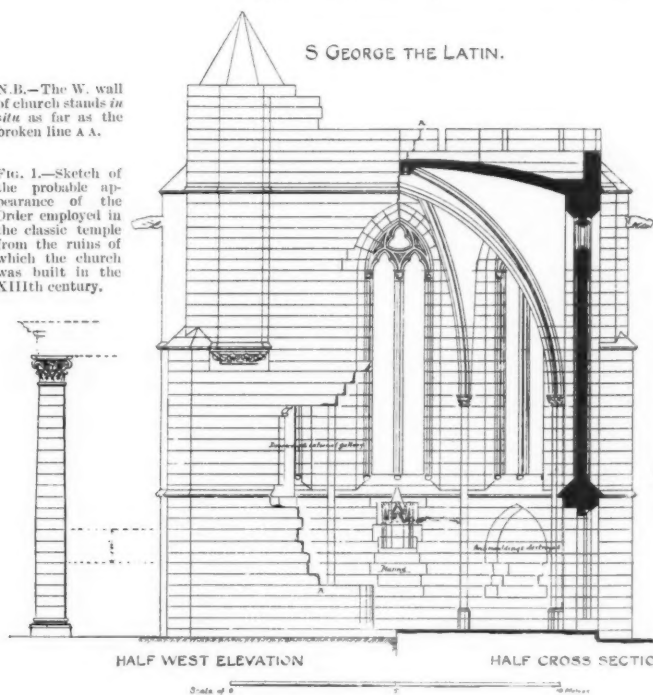


FIG. 4.—Classic column reduced to Gothic wall shafts.



FIG. 3.—Fragment discovered 1905.

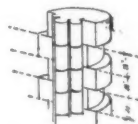
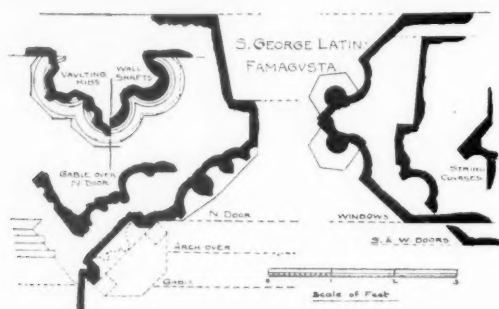


FIG. 2.—Method of employing drums of classic columns.



probably contained the shrine of St. Epiphanius, as described by pilgrims of the sixteenth century.

The Armenian Church, Nicosia (Notre Dame de Tyr, as identified by several authorities).—This most perfect and well preserved of all the Cyprus churches (it seems to have been continued in use as a church from mediæval days with a short interregnum as a salt-store!) has recently been somewhat "restored." This operation occurred during the month of April. The present writer happened to see work going on, and immediately endeavoured to influence the matter from a conservative point of view. The west doorway with its ancient doors (see Enlart, vol. I. p. 149) had unfortunately been already pulled to pieces, and a portion of the woodwork of the doors was sawn off to make wedges for scaffolding. The priest in charge of the work was, however, easily persuaded of the necessity for preserving such important relics of antiquity, and although the masonry of the doorway has now been destroyed the woodwork is to be preserved as a curiosity in another part of the convent.

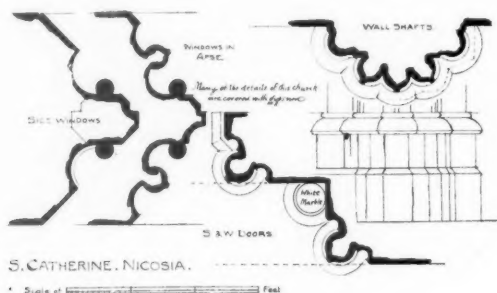
The windows of the church have been filled with new wood sashes and large panes of white and blue glass without seriously interfering with the much decayed tracery and mullions of the fourteenth century.

The famous series of tombstones of distinguished persons, many of whose collateral descendants may still be living, has fortunately quite escaped

alteration. They were to have been removed, but the earnest solicitations of the present writer seem to have been successful, and they are now covered with a square of oilcloth in imitation of tessellated pavement, which not only improves the church from an utilitarian point of view, but aids very much in preserving the low relief slabs of the Italian style. The sacristan is able to exhibit these remarkable gravestones to visitors by turning back the oilcloth.

The Armenian church is still wonderfully preserved in spite of its many vicissitudes during the Middle Ages, the Turkish conquest, and even this recent restoration. It is to be hoped that it may long continue to be the most interesting and important mediæval monument of Nicosia, and one of its chief attractions to the intelligent tourist.

At the moment of concluding the above notes the beautiful old church of St. Catherine (Haidar Pasha Mosque) has been taken in hand by the Evkaf authorities. The Greek workmen commenced putting up a rough scaffold round the building on 1st February 1906, and the work of cutting out old stonework for "restoration" purposes is already advanced. The Turkish delegate of Evkaf, who has charge of these operations, has informed the present writer that it is his intention to remove all the defective stonework and make the whole building "neat." The natural result of such a treatment will of course be de-

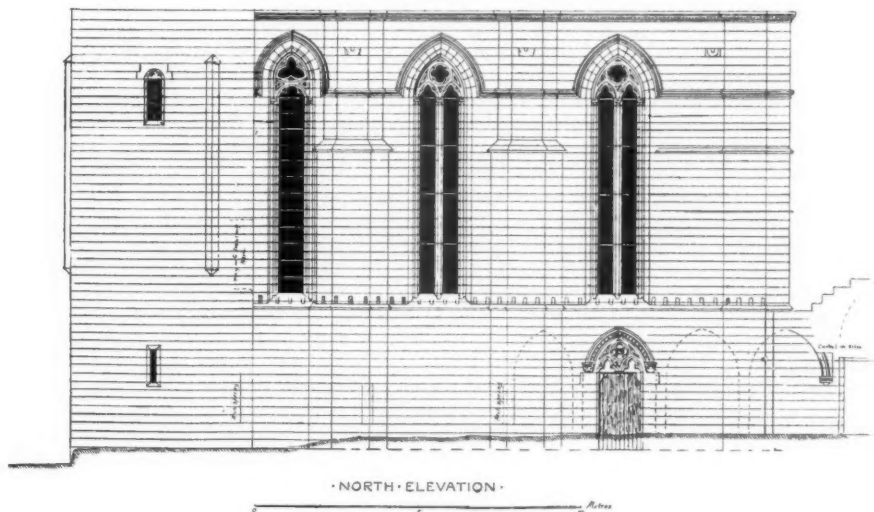


structive of its unique character as an almost untouched example of the mediæval style in Cyprus. In tearing off the internal plastering some traces of the mural decorations have come to light. The

accompanying drawings of this church were made before the restoration.

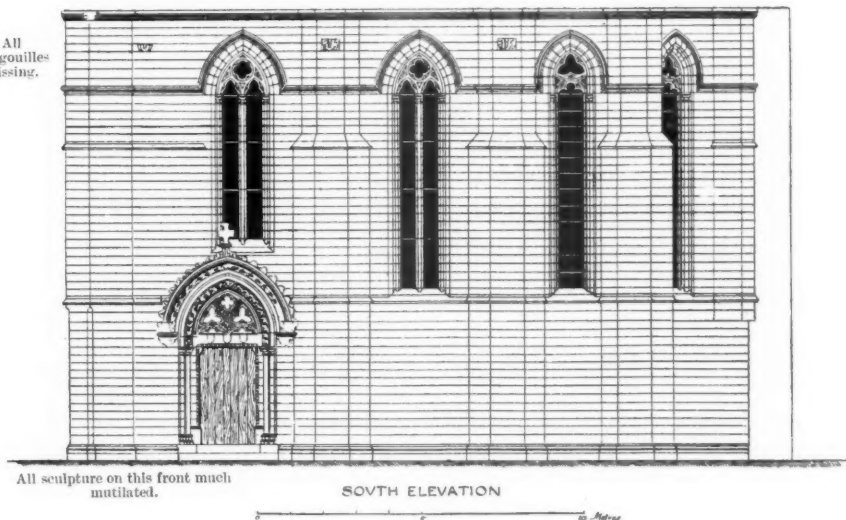
These two churches of St. Catherine and St. George the Latin show by their detail the very

• S. CATHERINE • NICOSIA •



• S. CATHERINE • NICOSIA •

All gargouilles missing.

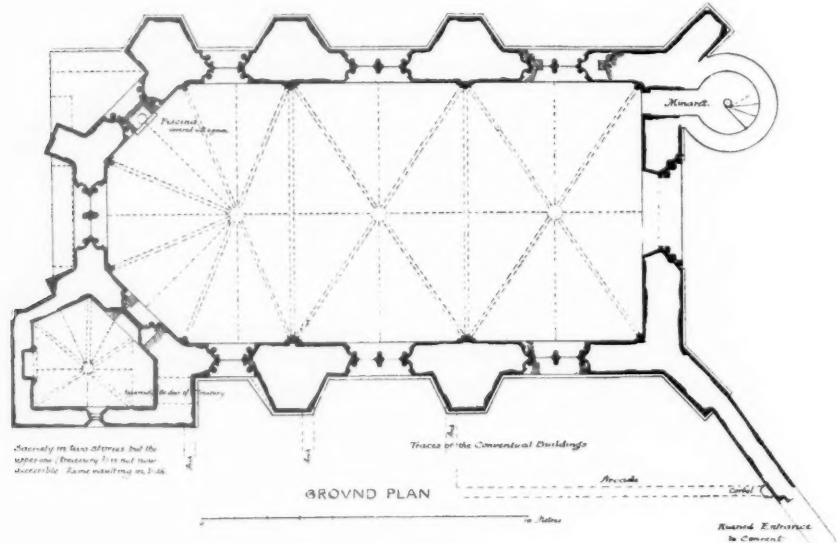


All sculpture on this front much mutilated.

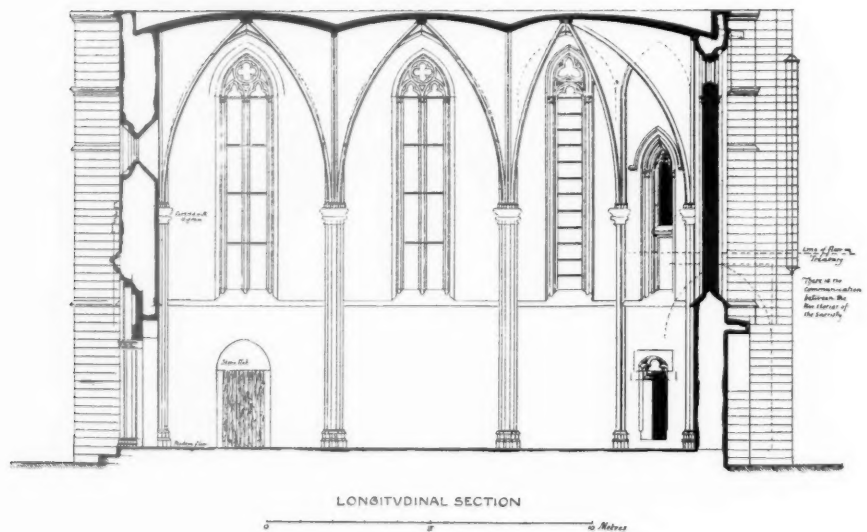
curious conservative character of Cyprus masonry. St. George the Latin was certainly built about the year 1300, and St. Catherine appears from the

late character of its carving to be certainly not older than 1450; yet with this difference in dates the masonry and the moulded work have a remark-

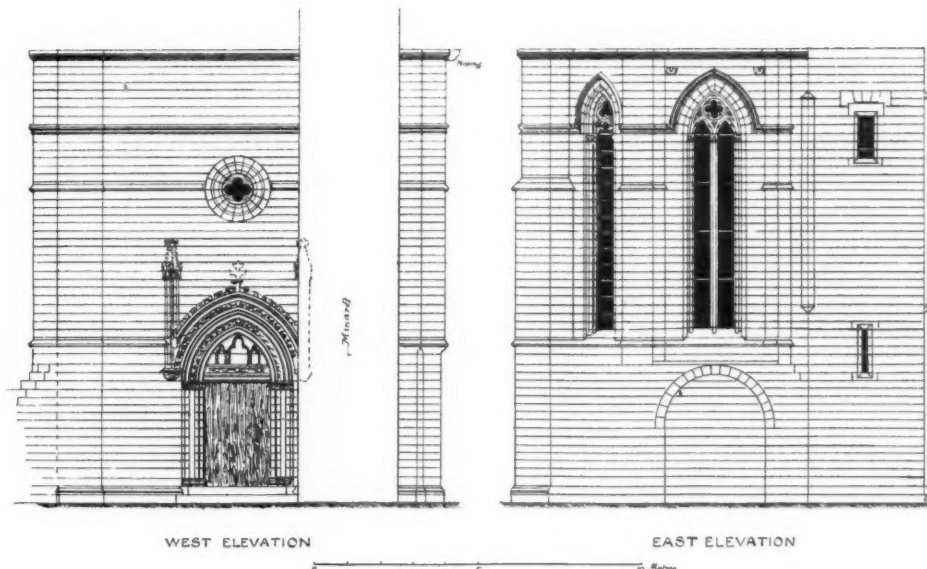
• S. CATHERINE • NICOSIA •



• S. CATHERINE • NICOSIA •



S. CATHERINE · NICOSIA ·



able similarity in style. Both these churches have very much more the character of the "Neapolitan Gothic" than any other European style, in spite of M. Enlart's efforts to demonstrate the absolutely French origin.* The only incontestably French looking building in Cyprus is the Cathedral of Nicosia.

In conclusion a reference may be made to the

* The only authorities for the names of these two churches are as follows:—

The church now known as "St. George the Latin," or "of the Latins," Famagusta, is evidently represented on Gibellino's drawing of the siege (printed in Brescia, 1571). M. Enlart thinks the malformation of the end of the name "S. Giorgio" represents the three letters "Lat." and that the complete name should read "S. Giorgio Latino."

In a recently discovered MS. published by Menardos, Athens, 1906, is a description of the Turks occupying Nicosia and turning the church of St. Catherine, "which was the Bishop's church," into a mosque:—

Ἀγίαν Κατερίναντε, ὑπὸ τὴν πύλινον.

In describing the church as "the Bishop's" the writer probably refers to its position at the crossing of two streets which must have at that time formed the N.E. angle of the Archbishop's Palace garden. The traditional name for this church among the Christians is "Santa Catarina," although the Moslems have dubbed it "Haidar Pasha Mosque."

There was a church and convent of the Templars under this dedication in Nicosia, but of course the present building belongs to a period perhaps two centuries later than their time.

"Antiquities Law, 1905." This is a law which was evidently framed merely for the purpose of regulating the export of archaic remains, such as the contents of ancient graves and the objects found on the sites of very ancient temples. The monuments of Gothic art as public or private property are not specifically mentioned in it. Certain of its clauses might be interpreted to cover such monuments, but other clauses are evidently framed for the purpose of exempting such monuments when they belong to private owners. All cathedrals, churches, and mosques, as well as ecclesiastical ruins, are evidently private property in this sense, and their owners must therefore be approached without reference to this law, which is purely confined to questions of treasure-trove. It is the desire of the present writer and of most Europeans who visit the island of Cyprus that the memorials of the mediæval kingdom and the Italian occupation—in so far as they still survive—should be preserved; but it is very difficult to induce the natives of Cyprus to see anything more than heaps of old stones in such memorials, only fit for cutting down for modern purposes. There is certainly nothing else in Cyprus to attract the attention of the visitor: its scenery is second-rate compared with Italy or Greece, and its classic remains can be better studied in the Metropolitan Museum of New York or the museums of Constantinople, Florence, or Turin.



9, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 28th July 1906.

CHRONICLE.

THE MIDSUMMER EXAMINATIONS

Preliminary.

The Preliminary Examination, qualifying for registration as *Probationer R.I.B.A.*, was held in London and the undermentioned provincial centres on the 12th and 13th June. Of the 257 candidates admitted, claims for exemption from sitting for the examination were allowed to the number of 63. The remaining 194 candidates were examined, with the following results:—

District	Number Examined	Passed	Relegated
London	95	66	29
Belfast	11	8	3
Birmingham	2	2	—
Bristol	7	4	3
Cardiff	7	2	5
Glasgow	2	2	—
Leeds	19	12	7
Liverpool	12	8	4
Manchester *	25	17	8
Newcastle	14	8	6
	194	129	65

The passed candidates, with those exempted—numbering altogether 192—have been registered as Probationers. The following are their names and addresses:—

ABBOTT: Richard Atkinson; Auckland, New Zealand [Master: Mr. Chas. Arnold].
 ANDERTON: Richard; Carlton House; Moorland Road, Bournemouth [Aldenharn].
 ARBUCKLE: John Wiley; 32 Trevelyan Terrace, Antrim Road, Belfast [Master: Mr. Seed].
 ARMITAGE: Herbert Kelsall; 14 Manchester Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport [Master: Mr. J. H. Woodhouse *].
 ASHFORD: Arthur Frank; "Sunnymead," Hoddesdon, Herts [Masters: Messrs. J. & W. Clarkson *].
 AUSTIN: Edgar Ross; 22 Tyndalls Park Road, Tyndalls Park, Bristol [Master: Mr. C. N. Thompson].
 AVERILL: Arthur Stileman; 69 Cromwell Street, Nottingham [Masters: Messrs. Brewill & Bailey *].
 BADCOCK: Paul, St. Brelades; Vicarage Road, Leyton [Master: Mr. Geoffry Lucas *].

BAIN: George; 61 Dee Street, Aberdeen [Master: W. E. Gauld *].
 BAKES: Leslie Harper; The Grove, Idle, Bradford, Yorkshire [Master: Mr. F. Musto *].
 BAREFOOT: Herbert John Leslie; 13 Wexford Road, Wandsworth Common [Dulwich College].
 BARLOW: George; 11 Alexander Grove, Longsight, Manchester [Masters: Messrs. J. W. Beaumont & Son *].
 BARNARD: Harold Thomas; 34 Ridge Road, Stroud Green, N. [Master: Mr. F. W. Roper *].
 BATH: Horace Randolph Hurle; Sandown House, Church Fields, Salisbury, Wilts [Master: Mr. F. Bath *].
 BEATTIE: Owen Keith; 8 Marchmont Road, Edinburgh [Masters: Messrs. Hendry & McLellan].
 BENISON: Norman Spencer; 22 Harrington Square, N.W. [Masters: Messrs. Benison & Burgman].
 BENNETT: Gwyn; 20 Darnley Road, Gravesend [County School, Gravesend].
 BERRY: Joseph Norman; The Elms, Park Drive, Huddersfield [Master: Mr. Joseph Berry].
 BEST: James Herschel; 68 Clifton Park Avenue, Crumlin Road, Belfast [Master: Mr. N. Fitzsimons *].
 BESTON: Sidney Francis; Mellord House, 43 Upper Clapton Road, N.E. [Master: Mr. C. J. Harold Cooper].
 BISSHOPP: Edward Alfred Fernley; 32 Museum Street, Ipswich [Masters: Messrs. Bisschop & Cantley].
 BLACKFORD: Fred; 35 Summer Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham [Master: Mr. William J. Davis].
 BLOUNT: Edward Robert; c/o Miss Ellis, The Close, Sea View, near Ryde [Master: Mr. G. Boughton].
 BOTTOMLEY: Harold; The Wood, Millbrook, Stalybridge [Masters: Messrs. C. K. & S. C. Mayor *].
 BOX: William Reynolds; Eldon, Eldon Road, Eastbourne [Master: Mr. S. Box *].
 BOYD: James Stirling; 19 Waverley Gardens, Crossmyloof, Glasgow [Master: Professor Gourlay *].
 BROOME: William Tarrant; 3 McLeay Villas, Roslyn Gardens, Darlinghurst, Sydney [Master: Mr. G. Sydney Jones *].
 BROWN: William Alfred; Woodside, Pollard's Hill, North Norbury [Master: Mr. Alfred Burr *].
 BRUCE: John Angus; 26 Northumberland Square, North Shields [Masters: Messrs. Badenoch & Bruce].
 BUCKNELL: Leonard Holcombe; 38 Dunster Gardens, Brondesbury [Masters: Messrs. Hennell & Son *].
 BURGESS: Arthur; 31 Parkfield Road, Liverpool [Master: Mr. Henry Hartley *].
 CAMERON: John, Fairholme, Limes Avenue, New Southgate, N. [Master: Mr. W. West].
 CANTLEY: Charles Marshall; 20 Withpoll Street, Ipswich [Masters: Messrs. Bisschop & Cantley].
 CATON: William Cooper; 6 Waterloo Street, Hove, Sussex [Master: Mr. Thomas Garrett].
 CHAIKIN: Benjamin; 47 White Lion Street, Norton Folgate, E.C. [Master: Mr. M. E. Collins].
 CLARKE: John Moulding; Brentwood, Fulwood, Preston, Lancs.
 CLOUX: Frank Louis Whitmarsh; 66 Beckwith Road, Herne Hill [Masters: His Majesty's Office of Works].
 COATE: William Henry; St. Matthew's Vicarage, Luton, Beds [Masters: Messrs. Mallows & Grocock *].
 COLE: Walter Fishleigh; 3 Midway Place, Plymouth [Masters: Messrs. Thornely & Rooke].
 COLES: Walter; Wolston House, 14 Huddersfield Road, Barnsley [Master: Ernest W. Dyson].
 COLLIER: William Bradley; 45 Park Road, Blackpool [Master: Mr. Gorst].
 CONSTANTINE: Harry Courtenay; Hill House, Grafton Road, Acton [Master: Mr. Alfred Burr *].
 COOK: Sidney Thomas; Ruskin House, Mount Gold Rd., Plymouth [Masters: Messrs. Thornely & Rooke].
 COSTLEY: Lewis; "Fountain-side," High Street, Monifieth, near Dundee [Masters: Messrs. Robert Keith & Son].

- COULTHARD: Joseph; Faugh Beeches, Heads Nook, Carlisle [Grosvenor College, Carlisle].
- COWPER: James Francis; 73 High Street, C.-on-M., Manchester [Master: Mr. John McD. McKenzie].
- CREAGH: Gordon Stewart; 54 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent [Master: Mr. Herbert H. Dunstall *].
- CRONE: Harold Cartwright; 10 Ellerker Gardens Richmond, Surrey [Marlborough College].
- CRUTCHLEY: Frederick Ernest; "Linwood" 50 Orrell Lane, Aintree, Liverpool [Master: Mr. T. T. Rees *].
- CULLING: Percy Edwards; London Street, Swaffham, Norfolk [Masters: Messrs. Barret & Driver].
- DAILEY: Arthur Benjamin; 34 Finsbury Square, London, E.C. [Master: Mr. R. W. Holden].
- DAWBNEY: Frank Groves; 53 Palmer Park Avenue, Reading [Masters: Messrs. Millar & Cox].
- DEBOGORY: Natalie Tahirpan, Bulgarian.
- DICKINSON: William John; 106 Whitehall Rd., Gateshead-on-Tyne [Masters: Messrs. L. H. & A. L. Armour].
- DOD: Francis Sandford; Park House, Paradise Row, Stoke Newington.
- DODDS: Archibald Kirkwood; Nunton Villa, Berwick-on-Tweed [Masters: Messrs. Henry & MacLennan].
- DOYLE: Graham; 77 Stackpole Road, Southville, Bristol [Masters: Messrs. Holbrow & Oaten].
- DUNCAN: Malcolm; 19 Belvidere Road, Princes Park, Liverpool [Master: Mr. M. Honan *].
- DURNFORD: William John; 125 Harvist Road, Queen's Park, W. [Master: Mr. Wonnacott *].
- EALLES: Charles George; 511 Anlaby Road, Hull [Grammar School, Hull].
- ERRINGTON: Lancelot Ralph Gawen; 5 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. [Master: Mr. A. G. Bond *].
- FALLOE: Walter Adolphus Ritchie; 10 Ancona Road, Highbury, N. [Master: Mr. A. Dixon].
- FAREY: Cyril Arthur; 11 King's Gardens, West End Lane, Hampstead, N.W. [Architectural Association Day School].
- FELLOWS: Richard Woodhouse; Beeston Fields, Nottingham [Masters: Messrs. Calvert & Gleave].
- FORTESCUE: George Alan; "Fermanin," Keswick Road, East Putney, S.W. [Tonbridge School].
- FOWNES: Bruce; 11 Quarry Terrace, Hastings [Brassey Institute].
- FULFORD: John Harry; 3 Ardlin Road, Chestnut Road, West Norwood, S.E. [Master: T. B. Whinney *].
- GALE: Edward Trendell; 24 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, Kent [Masters: Messrs. Todd & Wrigley].
- GEARY: Frank George; 25 Stamford Hill, London, N. [Architectural Association Day School].
- GISBY: Ernest Gisby; 26 Shrewsbury Road, Stafford [Master: Mr. J. Hutchings *].
- GUNN: Angus Roy; Clyth Lodge, Bushwood, Leytonstone, Essex [Master: Mr. John T. Lee *].
- HALSTEAD: Harry; 10 Palmer Street, Blackburn, Lancs [Master: Mr. Walter Stirrup *].
- HAMLIN: William Henry; White Swan Inn, Great Sutton, Cheshire [Master: Mr. R. Wynn Owen *].
- HARTMANN: Carl Herbert; Netherfield House, Weybridge, Surrey [Master: Mr. John Belcher, A.R.A. *].
- HECTOR: Alexander Ogilvie; Dunallan, Ferntower Road, Crieff [Morrison's Academy, Crieff].
- HEMINGWAY: Abraham; 109 Durham Road, Wimbledon. [King's College].
- HENNESSY: John Francis, Junr.; Selborne Street, Burwood, Sydney [Masters: Messrs. Sulman & Power].
- HICK: Norman Walker; 1 Belgrave Crescent, Scarborough [The Architectural Association Day School].
- HILLMAN: George Frederick; 24 Marquis Road, Stroud Green, Hornsey, N. [Master: Mr. Edgar Stones].
- HINCHLIFFE: Harold Eastwood; "Woodlands," Cragg Vale, Mytholmroyd, Yorkshire [Masters: Messrs. Walsh & Nicholas].
- HIPKINS: Frederick Wistan; The Rectory, Bamford, near Sheffield [Master: Mr. Charles Hadfield *].
- HODGSON: Hugh Astley; 7 Belmont, Oxton Road, Birkenhead [Master: Mr. Armitage Rigby *].
- HOLDEN: Frank; 2 John Thomas Street, Hollin Bank, Blackburn [Master: Mr. H. S. Fairhurst *].
- HORSFALL: Leslie; Carrfield, Luddenden, S.O. Yorkshire [Hulme Grammar School].
- HOTZ: Roland; 23 Howland Street, W. [Master: Mr. G. L. Sutcliffe *].
- HOUSTON: William Wylie; Lenamore, Jordanstown, Whiteabbey, Belfast [Master: Mr. Thomas Houston].
- HOWKINS: Gilbert; The Elms, Crick, Rugby [Master: Mr. T. W. Willard].
- HOWLETT: Francis Henry; Ackworth Rectory, Pontefract [Master: Mr. Percy Green *].
- HOWROYD: John Wilson; 85 Sterling Street, Bradford, Yorks [Masters: Messrs. Fairbank & Wall].
- HUNT: Arthur Frederick; 16 Keyes Road, Cricklewood [Master: Mr. C. W. Reeves *].
- INGHAM: Arthur; Cliffe Street, Hebden Bridge [Masters: Messrs. Sutcliffe & Sutcliffe].
- IRVING: David Wishart; 41 Nelson Street, Crewe [Master: Mr. G. E. Bolshaw].
- JACKSON: Ralph; Clinton House, Kingsland, Shrewsbury [Masters: Messrs. A. B. & W. Scott-Deakin].
- JAMES: Thomas Stanley; 239 Bute Road, Cardiff [Master: Mr. G. A. Birkenhead].
- JENNER: Thomas Gordon; 3 George's Place, Bathwick Hill, Bath [Master: Mr. T. B. Silcock *].
- JENNINGS: Herbert Charles; All Saints Vicarage, Leyton, N.E. [Polytechnic School of Architecture].
- JENNINGS: Horace; 25 Shrewsbury Road, Harlesden, N. [Master: Mr. F. E. Williams *].
- JOHNSTON: Robert James; 78 Ditchling Rise, Brighton [Master: Mr. T. Garrett].
- JOHNSTONE: Matthew; "Bruceville," Goschen Road, Carlisle [Masters: Messrs. Johnstone Bros.].
- JONES: Thomas Edward; Terfyn, Port Dinorwic, R.S.O. Carnarvonshire [Carnarvon County School].
- JONES: William John; 14 Telford Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W. [Architectural Association Day School].
- JUDGES: Wilfrid Harold; 15 Park Lane, Stoke Newington, N. [Masters: Messrs. Bartlett & Ross].
- KENDALL: William Jowett; 28 Clarendon Road, Leeds [Masters: Messrs. Jowett, Kendall & Son].
- KENNEDY: James; 1 Upper Vernon Street, Lloyd Square, W.C.
- KLUG: Maurice William Tufnell; 22 North Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. [Masters: Messrs. Elms & Jupp].
- KNIGHT: Frank Wardel; 28 Grove Road, Hitchin, Herts [Master: Mr. G. Lucas *].
- KRUCKENBERG: Frederick Lawrence; The Larches, Ickley, Yorkshire [Sedburgh School, Yorkshire].
- LAMBERT: Robert; "Beechcroft," Moorhead, Shipley, York [Masters: Messrs. Kay & Long].
- LANSDALE: Cecil Archer; 15 Birkbeck Road, Acton, W. [Master: Mr. J. Osborne Smith *].
- LAST: Frederick Bertram; "The Lindens," Harborne [Master: Mr. Gerald McMichael *].
- LAWSON: Frederick Henry; Nelthorpe, Gosforth, Northumberland [Masters: Messrs. Newcombe & Newcombe *].
- LAWSON: Philip Hugh; "St. Eilian," Newton, Chester [Master: Mr. Samuel Joynson].
- LEESON: Arthur Edgerton; "Leaholme," Burnt Green, Worcestershire.
- LEGG: Theodore Ellis; "Tintern," Mornington Road, Woodford Green, Essex [Masters: Messrs. Warwick & Hall *].
- LEROY: Adrien Denis; 21 Gore Road, Victoria Park, London, N.E. [The Architectural Association Day School].

- LEVY: Herbert Reginald; 8 Harvard Court, West Hampstead, N.W. [Masters: Messrs. Kempson & Connolly].
- LODGE: Thomas Arthur; "Woodlands," Crookham, R.S.O., Hants. [The Architectural Association Day School].
- LONG: Charles William; "Rhodenhurst," Leigham Court Road, Streatham [Master: Mr. F. Wheeler*].
- LOWCOCK: Arnold; Poplar House, Dronfield, near Sheffield [Masters: Messrs. Smith & Ensor].
- LUCAS: William; 59 Weltje Road, Hammersmith, W. [Polytechnic School of Architecture].
- McCAUL: Dugald McFarlan; Creggandarrock, Chislehurst, Kent [Tonbridge].
- MATHER: Thomas John; Rose Villas, Denbigh, North Wales [Master: Mr. W. J. Simecock].
- MATTHEWS: Ralph Edward; 52 Holyhead Road, Coventry [Masters: Messrs. Harrison & Hattrell].
- MOLIVER: Harry; 95 Green Street, Victoria Park, E. [Polytechnic School of Architecture].
- MORGAN: William Vanstone; Newton House, Unthank Road, Norwich [King Edward VIth Grammar School, Norwich].
- MORLEY: Francis Henry; 14 Lincoln Street, Leicester.
- MOSS: Harold Edward; St. Ayres, Brighton Road, Surbiton [University School, Hastings].
- NIXON: Ernest; 16 Fern Avenue, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Newcastle Modern School].
- OATES: Walter; Swires Cottage, Halifax, Yorks [Master: Mr. R. Berry].
- OWEN: Geoffrey; Cairo Street Chambers, Warrington [Masters: Messrs. William & Segar Owen*].
- PARKER: Alfred Thomas Hobman; 110 Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea [Masters: Messrs. Greenhalgh & Brockbank].
- PARKER: Wilfred; School House, Crubbs Cross, Redditch [The Birmingham Municipal Technical Day School].
- PARROTT: Stanley Charles; 48 Stuart Street, Luton, Beds [Masters: J. R. Brown & Son].
- PATERSON: James; 6 The Avenue, Berwick on Tweed [Master: Mr. H. T. Gradon*].
- PECK: Arthur Edward; 18 Trajan Street, South Shields [Master: Mr. J. Walter Hanson].
- PEDDIE: George Smith; 25 Carnarvon Street, Glasgow [Master: Mr. John Fairweather*].
- PETERS: Thomas James; 14 Hartington Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Masters: Messrs. Cackett & Burns Dick*].
- PONDER: Herbert Boulton; 40 St. Helen's Road, Hastings [University School].
- PORTER: Clarence William; 8 Boothroydon, Rhodes, Manchester [Master: Mr. G. H. Willoughby*].
- PRATTEN: Alfred; 57 Queen's Road, Reading [Masters: Messrs. Millar & Cox].
- PRICE: William Harold; 57 Wellington Road, Bridgewater [Masters: Messrs. Samson & Cottam*].
- PYWELL: William Jackson; Cumberland House, Hanwell, W. [Master: Mr. William Pywell*].
- REIVE: Thomas; Glencairn, Errwood Road, Levenshulme, Manchester [Master: Mr. Henry R. Price*].
- RHODES: Rowland Thomas; St. John's Road, Epping, Essex [Master: Mr. H. Tooley*].
- RICHARDS: Archibald Ivor; Crawshay Villa, Yon Pentre [Master: Mr. T. E. Richards*].
- ROBERTS: Norman Vincent; 33 Abingdon Street, Bradford [Master: Mr. Wilson Bailey].
- ROBINSON: Harold Leyton; 9 Clitheroe Road, Clapham [Masters: H.M. Office of Works].
- ROGERS: John Charles; The Drive, Oatlands Park, Weybridge [Master: Mr. G. Harvey*].
- ROSTRON: Richard; 57 Alma Road, Birkdale, Southport [Seainbrick College].
- ROUGHLEY: Edward; 18 Elephant Lane, Shatto Heath, St. Helen's, Lancs [Master: Mr. J. A. Baron].
- ROWNTREE: Douglas Woodville; 11 Hammersmith Terrace, W. [Architectural Association Day School].
- ROWSE: Herbert James; "Oakdene" Moor Lane, Crosby, Liverpool [Master: Professor C. H. Reilly*].
- ROYLE: Gordon; 17 Cooper Street, Manchester [Masters: Messrs. Royle & Bennett*].
- RYCROFT: Ernest Charles; "Kewstoke" Warwick Road, Thornton Heath [Thornton Heath School].
- SAUNDERS: Harry Francis; "Craythorne," St. Mildred's Road, Margate [Architectural Association Day School].
- SHACKLETON: William; 139 Southfield Lane, Great Horton, Bradford [Master: Mr. Rhodes Calvert*].
- SHERREN: Stanley White; 14 Alexander Road, Croydon [Master: Mr. Frank Windsor].
- SHOOSMITH: Arthur Gordon; Hailey House, Haileybury College, Hertford [Haileybury College].
- SHRUBSALL: Douglas George; 161 Tulse Hill, S.W. [Master: Mr. H. P. Monckton*].
- SILK: Frederic Albert; 47 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W. [Architectural Association Day School].
- SMITH: Edwin; 35 Nene Parade, Wisbech, Cambs [Master: Mr. F. Burdett Ward].
- SMITH: Fred Noble; 5 Hardy Street, Nottingham [Master: Mr. Arthur Marshall*].
- SOUTHCOTT: Henry Frederick; 330 Riley Street, Surrey Hills, Sydney [Master: Mr. G. Sidney Jones].
- STAFFORD: James Nielson Greenless; Clovelly, Russell Road, Moor Green, Birmingham [Tonbridge School].
- STAINTON: Samuel Joseph; 46 Owen Street, Tipton, Staffs [Master: Mr. Matthew J. Butcher].
- STRICKLAND: Harley Clarence Victor; 65 Ringmer Avenue, Fulham, S.W. [Master: Mr. John Saxon Snell].
- SUTCLIFFE: Eric John; 3 Lee Mill Road, Hebden Bridge, Yorks [Master: Mr. A. W. Reith].
- SUTCLIFFE: Hartley; 4 Airedale Crescent, Otley Road, [Bradford Technical College].
- SWANNELL: Charles Malcolm; 4 Delaporte Gardens, Muswell Hill [Master: Mr. A. W. Cooksey*].
- TANNER: Edwin John; "Rothbury," Brackley Road, Beckenham [Architectural Association Day School].
- TAYLOR: Aubrey George; 12 Durlston Road, Kingston-on-Thames [Master: Mr. Walter E. Tower].
- THORP: Frederick; 87 Southbank Road, Southport [Master: Mr. Goodwin S. Packer].
- TIFFEN: John Hall; 142 Warwick Road, Carlisle [Grosvenor College].
- TODD: Charles Bernard; 52 Berkeley Street, Hull [Hull Grammar School].
- TOONE: Aubrey Alfred Gifford; 228 Plymouth Grove, C-on-M., Manchester [School of Technology].
- TRANMER: Frank; 41 Candler Street, Scarborough [Master: Mr. Charles Edeson].
- TREGELLES: Nathaniel; Hoddesdon, Herts [Master: Mr. J. A. Tregelles].
- TRICKER: Albert Charles; "Dalmeny," Brighton Road, Surbiton [Masters: Messrs. Carter & Ashworth*].
- TURNER: Augustus Hermon; Prospect House, Caversham, near Reading [Master: Mr. James Haslam].
- TYSON: George Alfred; 20 Crossley Street, Liverpool Road, N. [Masters: Messrs. Griffin & Woollard*].
- UNDERWOOD: Sidney Francis Gilbert; Dartford Road, March, Cambs [Master: Mr. F. Burdett Ward].
- VOYSEY: Charles; "The Orchard," Chorley Wood, Herts [King Alfred School].
- WALKER: Frank William; 26 Wilfred Street, Derby [Masters: Messrs. Naylor & Sale*].
- WALLER: Walter; "Studleigh," Kensington Road, Barnsley [Masters: Messrs. A. Neill & Son].
- WARD: Frank Raymond; Perry Street, Wednesbury, Staffs [Master: Mr. A. J. Dunn*].
- WATTS: Arthur; 107 Upper Brook Street, Manchester [Master: Mr. T. R. Day].

WEBB: Philip Edward; 1 Hanover Terrace, Ladbroke Square [Architectural Association Day School].
 WEBSTER: Percy James Dussek; 33 Wickham Road, St. Johns, S.E. [Architectural Association Day School].
 WEINBERG: Judah; 85-89 Lolesworth Buildings, Commercial Street, E. [Polytechnic School of Architecture].
 WHITELEY: Charles Taylor; 10 Hall Royd, Shipley, Yorks [Master: Mr. Rhodes Calvert *].
 WIGHTMAN: Thomas Blair Moncrieff; 20 Percy Street, Paisley Road, W. Glasgow [Masters: Messrs. Thomson & Sandilands].
 WILLCOCKS: Conrad Birdwood; "Willstead," Matlock Rd., Caversham, Oxon [Master: Mr. W. G. A. Hambling].
 WILSON: Herbert; Bromfield Terrace, Tadcaster [Masters: Messrs. Bromet & Thorman].
 WOOD: Wallace; "The Lindens," West Bromwich, near Birmingham [Masters: Messrs. Wood & Kendrick].
 WORSSAM: Cecil; c/o E. Beevor, Esq., Aldenham School, near Elstree, Herts [Aldenham School].

The asterisk (*) denotes Members of the Institute.

Intermediate.

The Intermediate Examination, qualifying for registration as *Student R.I.B.A.*, was held in London and the undermentioned provincial centres on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th June. One hundred and fifty-six candidates were examined, with the following results:—

District	Number Examined	Passed	Relegated
London	98	50	48
Belfast	1	1	—
Bristol	12	6	6
Glasgow	4	3	1
Leeds	15	5	10
Manchester	21	8	13
Newcastle	5	3	2
	156	76	80

The passed candidates, who have been registered as Students, are as follows, the names being given in order of merit as placed by the Board of Examiners:—

HANTON: Peter Kydd [Probationer 1905]; c/o Mr. E. Harding Payne, 11 John Street, Bedford Row [Master: Mr. E. Harding Payne *].
 BEARE: Josias Crocker [Probationer 1900]; Stanmore, Newton-Abbott [Master: Mr. T. H. Andrew].
 BUSH: Frederick Thwaites [Probationer 1904]; 33 Grasmere Road, Muswell Hill, N. [Master: Mr. R. G. Hammond].
 WATT: John Douglas Dickson [Probationer 1902]; Victoria Villa, Falkirk, N.B. [Master: Mr. James Strang].
 GRIEVE: James [Probationer 1904]; 2 Eldon Terrace, Bradford, Yorks [Master: Mr. F. E. P. Edwards *].
 HAMPSON: Joseph Louis [Probationer 1899]; 360 St. Helen's Road, Bolton [Masters: Messrs. Bradshaw & Gass *].
 BRADFORD: Horace Henry [Probationer 1903]; 1 Lysias Road, Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. St. Aubyn & Wadling *].
 CHARLES: Herbert Leslie [Probationer 1903]; Governor's House, H.M. Prison, Hereford [Master: Mr. W. W. Robinson].
 BRYAN: Arthur Francis [Probationer 1902]; c/o W. M. Cowdell, 12 Grey Friars, Leicester [Master: Mr. W. M. Cowdell].
 EMDEN: William Samuel Alfred [Probationer 1904]; 21 Antrim Mansions, Hampstead, N.W. [Master: Mr. W. Emden].

CALDWELL: Robert Whitelaw [Probationer 1897]; 317 Onslow Drive, Glasgow [Master: Mr. Donald A. Matheson].
 COLVILLE: David [Probationer 1905]; 179 Rosemount Place, Aberdeen [Master: Mr. Arthur Clyne *].
 ADAMS: Percy Tidswell [Probationer 1900]; 34 Cantlowes Road, Camden Square, N.W. [Masters: Messrs. Niven & Wigglesworth *].
 BARTHOLOMEW: Benjamin Vincent [Probationer 1906]; 21 East Avenue, Walthamstow [Master: Mr. A. G. Bond *].
 ORR: Robert [Probationer 1890]; Poulner Road, Ringwood, Hants [Master: Mr. W. J. Fletcher *].
 HOSKING: Thomas Stanley [Probationer 1904]; 68 Coronation Road, Bristol [Masters: Messrs. La Trote & Weston *].
 WHITTAKER: Thomas Herbert [Probationer 1903]; 15 Trent Boulevard, West Bridgford, Nottingham [Masters: Messrs. Heazell & Sons *].
 MURRAY: Colin Hay [Probationer 1902]; 7 Hillmarton Road, Camden Road, N. [Master: Mr. W. H. Murray].
 RIGG: William Arthur [Probationer 1903]; 1 Oxford St., Carnforth, Lanes. [Master: Mr. G. A. T. Middleton *].
 MITCHELL: William Henry [Probationer 1901]; The Firs, Irlam Road, Sale [Master: Mr. R. J. McBeath].
 WRIGLEY: Harold Lawson [Probationer 1903]; Wollescote Parsonage, Stourbridge, Wores. [Master: Mr. T. G. Price].
 STOCKTON: Russell [Probationer 1901]; 27 Hamilton Street, Heaton Norris, Stockport [Master: Mr. William Swann].
 PELLING: Arthur Fawkener [Probationer 1903]; 68 Gilesgate, Durham [Master: Mr. W. Crozier].
 ROSE: Charles Holland [Probationer 1904]; Ethandune, Parkside Gardens, Wimbledon, S.W. [Master: Mr. J. Slater *].
 MANNOOCH: Theodore Charles [Probationer 1904]; 14A Cavendish Place, W. [Master: Mr. W. Henry White *].
 RAINGER: Herbert Thompson [Probationer 1901]; 9 Batt Place, Cheltenham [Master: Mr. F. W. Waller *].
 MILLS: William Stead [Probationer 1905]; 18 Alexander Road, Leicester [Master: Mr. Walter Brand *].
 JENKINS: Albert Henry Hopkin [Probationer]; Junction Hotel, Blackmill, nr. Bridgend, Glamorgan.
 WALTON: Leonard Webb [Probationer 1903]; c/o Arthur Marshall, King Street, Nottingham [Master: Mr. Arthur Marshall *].
 JEFFREY: John McNee [Probationer 1904]; 25 Denbigh Place, Pimlico, S.W. [Master: Mr. E. V. Harris *].
 WILSON: William Hardy [Probationer 1904]; 14 Margaretta Terrace, Chelsea, S.W. [Master: Mr. W. Floekhart *].
 WOODIN: Walter Edgar [Probationer 1904]; 11 Thornssett Road, Anerley, S.E. [Master: Mr. A. W. Cooksey *].
 MADELEY: Charles Stanbury [Probationer 1904]; 109 Aston Lane, Perry Barr, Birmingham [Master: Mr. Arthur McKewan *].
 AISH: Clifford Augustus [Probationer 1905]; Rosemount, Fairfield West, Kingston-on-Thames [Master: Mr. G. F. Story].
 WILSON: Ralph [Probationer 1904]; 17 Cressingham Road, Lewisham, S.E. [Masters: Messrs. T. Dinwiddy & Sons *].
 KIPPS: Percy Kingsford [Probationer 1904]; 93 Lewisham High Road, S.E. [Master: Mr. Edwin T. Hall *].
 DICKMAN: Harry Alderman [Probationer]; 20 Burton Square, Sherwood, Notts [Master: Mr. W. D. Pratt].
 WINGROVE: George Christopher [Probationer 1904]; 5 Queen's Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Masters: Messrs. Cackett & Burns Dick *].
 SHEATH: Albert George [Probationer 1905]; 63 Royal Parade, Eastbourne [Masters: Messrs. Oakden & Hawker].

ARNOTT: Charles Dudley [Probationer 1905]; Sencroft, The Cliffs, Gorleston-on-Sea [Master: Mr. H. Dudley Arnett].

MATTISON: Malcolm Daere [Probationer 1903]; 29 Derby Road, Weaste [Master: Mr. Arthur Mattison].

SCRIVENER: Alwynne Twyford [Probationer 1902]; The Mount, Endon, Stoke-on-Trent [Masters: Messrs. R. Scrivener & Sons].

PIERCE: Robert [Probationer 1904]; Mona Cottage, Llanfairpwll, Anglesey [Master: Mr. Harold Hughes*].

MATTHEWS: Harold Ewart [Probationer 1904]; Llan-vair, The Avenue, Yeovil [Master: Mr. C. B. Benson].

BURTINGHAM: Alfred Claude [Probationer 1904]; Rossyvera, Evesham [Masters: Messrs. Mansell & Mansell].

MURRAY: Robert Howson [Probationer 1902]; Shadowbush, Norbury, S.W. [Master: Mr. R. C. Murray].

CARTER: John William [Probationer 1903]; 47 Church Street, Rugby [Master: Mr. Lindsay].

HALLATT: Charles Arnold [Probationer 1905]; "The Elms," Wath-on-Dearne, near Rotherham [Master: Mr. H. J. Potter*].

DAFT: William Austin [Probationer 1903]; 27 Jeune Road, Oxford [Master: Mr. S. Stallard].

SCOTT: James Maxwell [Probationer 1904]; 3 Holywood Road, South Kensington, S.W.

EDGAR: Thomas [Probationer 1904]; "Almora," North Road, Bloomfield, Belfast [Master: Mr. F. H. Tulloch*].

BOWNASS: James Everett [Probationer 1904]; 37 Upper, Gloucester Place, Dorset Sq., N. [Master: Mr. Stokes*].

D'ARCY BRADDELL: Thomas Arthur [Probationer]; 28 York Street, Portman Square, W. [Master: Mr. Ernest George*].

BRADFORD: George Sidney Herbert [Probationer 1903]; 2 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W. [Master: Mr. A. G. Bond*].

CAMPKIN: Dudley James [Probationer 1903]; St. Moritz, Mulgrave Road, Sutton, Surrey [Master: Mr. George Elkington*].

COCKRILL: Gilbert Scott [Probationer 1901]; P.O. Chambers, Gorleston, Gt. Yarmouth [Master: Mr. W. B. Cockrill].

COOPER: Archibald [Probationer 1901]; 18 Hencroft Street, Slough, Bucks [Master: Mr. T. B. Whinney*].

COULDREY: Walter Norman [Probationer 1902]; 3 Burnbury Road, Balham, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. Edmeston & Gabriel*].

DAVIS: Claude William [Probationer 1902]; 288 Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham [Masters: Messrs. Crouch & Butler*].

DUCKETT: Richard [Probationer 1902]; 24 Chapel Walks, Preston [Master: Mr. J. H. Mangan].

ELKINGTON: Hylton Basil [Probationer 1903]; Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. [Masters: Messrs. Elkington & Son*].

FIDDAMAN: William Alfred Mastin [Probationer 1903]; Alkerton, 17 S. Norwood Hill, S.E. [King's College].

FITZGERALD: George Edmonds [Probationer 1905]; 29 Tyrwhitt Road, St. John's, S.E. [Architectural Association].

FOSTER: Edward Harold [Probationer 1903]; North Field, Thorne, Doncaster [Master: Mr. J. M. Dossor*].

GWYNNE: Gordon Kydd [Probationer 1901]; St. Kilda, Waverley Road, Bournemouth [Master: Mr. G. A. Blyth Livesay*].

HAYNES: Richard Evered [Probationer 1903]; College Court, Shrewsbury [Master: Mr. D. Lewis].

KAY: Albert [Probationer 1903]; 145 Broad Street, Pendleton, Manchester [Master: Mr. John Holt].

MAXWELL: Francis John McCallum [Probationer 1905]; 91 St. Alban's Avenue, Bedford Park, London, W. [Master: Mr. T. F. Green].

MURRAY: Andrew Farquharson [Probationer 1900]; 9 Marlboro Hill, St. John's Wood, N.W. [Master: Mr. T. J. Bailey*].

TIPTON: William Winnall [Probationer 1903]; Hill Crest, Wellington, Salop [Master: Mr. A. G. Bond].

TURNBULL: Albert [Probationer 1904]; 1 The Oaks, Sunderland [Masters: Messrs. W. & T. R. Milburn*].

WARE: Vivian [Probationer 1902]; 83 Richmond Wood Rd., Bournemouth [Masters: Messrs. Hawker & Mitchell].

WHEATLEY: Joseph Horace Lineham [Probationer 1902]; 10 St. Peter's Road, Petersfield, Hants [Master: Mr. W. F. Unsworth*].

WILBY: Albert [Probationer 1902]; 21 Aden Grove, Stoke Newington, N. [Master: Mr. A. G. Bond].

WRIGHT: Edward Leslie [Probationer 1903]; 13 Meryick Road, Stafford [Master: Mr. T. Wright].

YEOMAN: Guy Hemingway [Probationer 1903]; Shrubbery Road, Streatham [Master: Mr. A. Keen*].

The asterisk (*) denotes Members of the Institute.

Final.

The Final and Special Examinations, qualifying for candidature as *Associate I.I.B.A.*, were held in London from the 22nd to the 29th June. Of the 112 candidates examined, 61 passed, and the remaining 51 were relegated to their studies. The successful candidates are as follows:—

BAMFORD: Dennis [Probationer 1902, Student 1903]; 9 Faraday Mansions, Queen's Club Gardens, West Kensington, W.

BAMFORD: Frederick Noel [Probationer 1904, Student 1904]; 7 Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, S.W.

BLACKADDER: Henry [Probationer 1900, Student 1904]; Edrom, Broughty Ferry, W., Scotland.

BRAY: Arthur George [Probationer 1901, Student 1905]; 16 Bradford Avenue, Bolton.

BROOKER: Albert Edward [Probationer 1898, Student 1902]; Durlstone, Brockley Park, Forest Hill, S.E.

BULLOCK: Archibald [Probationer 1902, Student 1903]; 99 Amesbury Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.

CALTHROP: William Wellesley James [Probationer 1901, Student 1904]; 17 The Causeway, Horsham.

COALES: Harry Reginald [Special Examination]; Bridge Street, Leatherhead.

COCKRILL: Owen Handworth [Probationer 1899, Student 1902]; 12 Euston Road, Great Yarmouth.

COLLINGS: Tilleard Horace Osman [Probationer 1895, Student 1904]; 10 Lower Rock Gardens, Brighton.

COOKE: William Henry Howard [Probationer 1901, Student 1902]; "Homefield," Wembley, Middlesex.

COSWAY: Reginald Wentworth Alfred James [Probationer 1898, Student 1901]; 68 Buckingham Gate, S.W.

DAWSON: Matthew James [Probationer 1900, Student 1905]; 151a Gloucester Road, S. Kensington, S.W.

DOWNS: Harry Beecroft [Probationer 1901, Student 1904]; Shaw Side, Guiseley, Yorks.

EATON: Charles William [Probationer 1901, Student 1903]; 69 Hawthorne Road, Deane Bolton.

EDLESTON: Ernest Harecourt [Probationer 1899, Student 1902]; Dysart Buildings, Nantwich.

FARRAR: George Arthur [Probationer 1900, Student 1902]; 21 Richmond Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.

FITZGERALD: Francis Henry [Special Examination]; 69 Geraldine Road, Wandsworth.

FORSTER: Frank Jamieson [Probationer 1897, Student 1901]; 81 Cromwell Road, Wimbledon.

FOSTER: Frank Burwell [Probationer 1901, Student 1902]; Ardinglye, Grove Park Road, Weston-s-Mare.

FULTON: James Black [Special Examination]; 14 Bedford Row, London, W.C.

GANDY: Edward Hall [Probationer 1902, Student 1904]; Wrenbury, Leinster Road, Muswell Hill.

GOTCH: Laurence Mursell [*Probationer 1899, Student 1902*] [*Institute Silver Medallist, Drawings, 1904*]; 52 Marchmont Street, Russell Square, W.C.

GOULDER: Arthur Christopher [*Probationer 1900, Student 1903*]; Woodbury, Woodford Green, Essex.

HEPBURN: James William [*Probationer 1902, Student 1904*]; 25 Denbigh Place, South Belgravia, S.W.

HOOLE: George Bernard Holland [*Probationer 1891, Student 1900*]; Lastingham, Hornsey Lane, Highgate, N.

HOY: Percy Cartwright [*Special Examination*]; Fern Cliff, Heaton Mersey, Manchester.

HUMPHREY: Francis John [*Probationer 1899, Student 1902*]; Wansfell, Cranes Park, Surbiton.

HUTTON: David Bateman [*Probationer 1900, Student 1902*]; 184 Woodlands Road, Glasgow.

JAGO: Ernest Thomas [*Special Examination*]; 10 John Street, Adelphi.

JELL: George Thrale [*Special Examination*]; 11 Leinster Gardens, Lancaster Gate, W.

KENNEDY: Edwin Riddell [*Probationer 1899, Student 1902*]; 3 Easton Terrace, Cliftonville, Belfast.

LESLIE: Harry George [*Special Examination*]; 34 Ely Place, Holborn Circus, E.C.

MAKINS: Clifford Copeman, B.A. Cantab. [*Probationer 1903, Student 1904*]; 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

MARSHALL: Hugh John Cole [*Special Examination*]; 119 Grosvenor Road, S.W.

MOSS: Harry [*Probationer 1898, Student 1905*]; 52 Manley Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.

MOSS: Sydney [*Probationer 1900, Student 1903*]; Rock Bank, Eccles.

MUNDELL: Joseph Edward [*Probationer 1899, Student 1901*]; 157 Wool Exchange, E.C.

MURRELL: Harold Franklyn [*Probationer 1900, Student 1902*]; 7 Thurlow Park Road, West Dulwich, S.E.

NEWTON: John [*Special Examination*]; 2 Purley Park Road, Purley, Surrey.

PAILETT: John [*Probationer 1898, Student 1900*]; 9 Brandrett Road, Balham.

PENLINGTON: Stanley Highfield [*Probationer 1899, Student 1901*]; Meadow Villa, Station Road, Sudbury, Suffolk.

PHILLIPS: George Edward [*Probationer 1901, Student 1903*]; 38 Grafton Road, Acton, W.

ROWBOTHAM: Harry Arnold [*Probationer 1897, Student 1899*]; 19 Charing Cross Road, London, W.

RYCROFT: Joseph [*Special Examination*]; 27 Spring Gardens Road, Heaton, Bradford.

RYLATT: Walter Puckering [*Probationer 1901, Student 1903*]; 54 Richmond Mount, Headingly, Leeds.

SALWEY: Jasper Philip [*Probationer 1904, Student 1905*]; c/o Messrs. Ravenscroft, Son & Morris, 22 The Forbury, Reading.

SANTO: Victor George [*Probationer 1901, Student 1903*]; Abbey, Foregate, Shrewsbury.

SCHOFIELD: William Peel [*Probationer 1903, Student 1904*]; "Southfield," Clarendon Road, Leeds.

SHACKLETON: Harry [*Probationer 1901, Student 1903*]; 8 Enfield Street, Keighley.

SMITH: James [*Probationer 1895, Student 1903*]; 1 Blythswood Drive, Glasgow.

SPRULES: Francis Adam [*Probationer 1899, Student 1902*]; Trelawne, Sutton, Surrey.

STOCKDALE: Frederick George [*Probationer 1898, Student 1902*]; 85 Durham Road, East Finchley, London, N.

THICKPENNY: Charles Reginald [*Probationer 1896, Student 1900*]; 8 Whippendell Road, Watford.

TRAVERS: Wilfred Irwin [*Probationer 1901, Student 1904*]; 2 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington.

WALKER: Edward Holsworth [*Probationer 1899, Student 1901*]; 18 South Parade, Doncaster.

WALKER: Ewart G. [*Probationer 1901, Student 1903*]; 24 Palace Court, Bayswater Hill, W.

WARD: Bernard Michael [*Special Examination*]; 44 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.

WATSON: Bryan [*Probationer 1901, Student 1904*]; 3 Rosella Place, North Shields.

WESTWICK: Bert Cecil [*Probationer 1902, Student 1904*]; "Hill Crest," Crow Hill, Mansfield, Notts.

WOODESON: Austin [*Special Examination*]; Cedar Villa, Tilehurst, Reading.

The following table shows the number of failures in each subject of the Final Examination:—

I. Design	36
II. Mouldings and Ornaments	34
III. Building Materials	11
IV. Principles of Hygiene	18
V. Specifications	6
VI. Construction, Foundations, &c.	20
VII. Construction, Iron and Steel, &c.	20

The New London County Hall.

With reference to the course to be taken by the London County Council for obtaining designs for the new County Hall, it is stated that the Establishment Committee of the Council, after giving careful consideration to the suggestions of the Royal Institute, and also to the report from the architect of the Council, on the courses which could be followed, recommend that the Council should have a competition and that the scheme should be on the following lines. That the competition be divided into two stages—(a) the preliminary, (b) the final. The preliminary stage to be open to architects of any nationality, and that not less than ten and not more than fifteen of the best designs shall be selected in private by assessors. The final stage to be open to (1) the authors of the designs selected by the assessors in the preliminary stage, and (2) not exceeding eight leading architects to be invited by the Council to send in designs before the expiry of the period within which designs must be sent in for the preliminary competition.

The Committee recommend that there should be two assessors for the preliminary stages of the competition and three for the final, and that Mr. W. E. Riley, the Council's architect, and Mr. Norman Shaw, R.A., should be nominated to act in both stages, and that the competitors in the final stage should vote for the third assessor, who will act only in that stage. It is suggested that each of the competitors in the final competition should be paid a fee of 200 guineas. Following the principle recognised by Government departments in the buildings for the War Office, the Local Government Board, and the Admiralty, it is proposed to make it a condition that the successful competitor, if appointed, shall collaborate with the Council's official architect, who should have discretionary power in all matters relating to the internal economy and construction of the building.

The Seventh International Congress of Architects.

It is possible in the present number to do little more than chronicle the fact that the Congress has been held, and that the programme detailed in these pages a few weeks ago has been carried out in its integrity, without hitch and practically without deviation of any kind. This year's Congress, however, has been essentially an Institute concern, and as such demands full record in the JOURNAL. It is proposed, therefore, to devote an entire number to the subject, and to give in the August issue a complete account of the business proceedings, and of the various functions, visits, and fêtes with which the week has been crowded.

This was the first occasion of the International Congress meeting on British soil. In point of numbers it has been far ahead of previous records, the total membership amounting to little short of 1700, some seven hundred of the members coming from abroad. On every hand among those who have had experience of these Congresses appreciation is expressed for the British meeting as being unique in the interest of the subjects chosen for debate, and in the arrangements made for the entertainment and enjoyment of the members. The Congress indeed is universally acclaimed a distinguished success. This it could hardly fail to be. Everything and everybody combined to make it so. The zeal and enthusiasm, the tireless energy and self-sacrificing devotion of every helper in the work of organisation; the hearty welcome and generous hospitality extended to members by corporations and individuals alike; the admirable adaptability of the Grafton Galleries as the Congress locale; the, for Britain, quite tolerable weather, just only a little disappointing on the occasion of the Garden Party—nothing has been wanting to achieve success, at all events on the social and festive side of the programme.

As regards the more serious business and discussions, making allowance for the excessive heat and the outdoor attractions, the meetings have been very fairly attended. Although some of the meetings lasted nearly three hours, there was time for reading only a few of the numerous papers presented, and the quarter-of-an-hour limit imposed for those that were read, and the five-minute limit imposed on each speaker in the discussions, naturally resulted in the mutilation of some elaborately prepared essays and many carefully thought-out speeches. This defect, however, will be fully repaired in the *Compte-rendu*, where papers and discussions will appear *in extenso*. It is impossible at the moment to give any precise idea of the date of publication of the *Compte-rendu*. Every effort will be made, however, to get it through the press with as little delay as possible.

The late Lady Curzon.

At the Congress Meeting at the Grafton Galleries, on Saturday, Mr. Edwin T. Hall, Vice-

President R.I.B.A., in the Chair, the following resolution, moved by Mr. E. W. Fritchley, of Bombay, and seconded by Mr. S. Chujo, of Tokio, Delegate of the Institute of Japanese Architects, was carried in sympathetic silence:—

"Resolved: That the Secretary be requested to convey to Lord Curzon the sympathy of this Congress of Architects at the sad bereavement he has sustained by the death of Lady Curzon. This Congress feels that it owes a debt of gratitude to Lord and the late Lady Curzon for their efforts in the preservation of ancient architectural monuments in India, and the encouragement of Indian arts and manufactures pertaining to our profession."

The President's Farewell "At Home."

The President's "At Home," given in the rooms of the Institute on Monday the 23rd inst., formed a pleasant supplement to the Congress festivities. A large number of members of the Institute were present, together with some of the foreign members of the Congress who were extending their stay in England. On view in the meeting-room was an interesting collection of water-colour sketches and drawings of architecture, most of them from the Congress Exhibition, and kindly arranged for the "At Home" by the Secretary of the Exhibition, Mr. Ralph Straus. The water-colours included sketches by Messrs. E. Guy Dawber, Ernest George, Walter Millard, Sir Charles Nicholson, R. Phené Spiers, J. A. Swan, and others by the late S. Hart, A. W. Pugin, George Devey, J. K. Colling, J. O'Connor, R.I., and Joseph Nash. A selection of drawings was shown from the Burlington-Devonshire Collection, of which the Institute is custodian, comprising original drawings by Inigo Jones, W. Kent, and J. Webb. Also some drawings from the Institute collection by Sir Christopher Wren, H. L. Elmes, and others eminent in architecture.

Monday's "At Home" was practically Mr. Belcher's farewell reception as President of the Institute. The thanks of the General Body were publicly voted to him for his eminent services as President, on the motion of Sir Aston Webb, at the last meeting of the Institute [see page 445]. It remains only to add the grateful acknowledgments of the staff for the kindly courtesy and consideration they have invariably experienced at the President's hands during the whole period of his occupancy of the Chair.

Obituary.

WILLIAM JOHN GANT, elected *Associate* 1881; *Fellow* 1892. Mr. Gant died at his residence, 11 Havelock Road, Hastings, on the 2nd inst.

ROGER THOMAS CONDER, of Buenos Aires (*Soane Medallist* 1881), elected *Associate* 1881, *Fellow* 1905. The news of Mr. Conder's death arrives by cable, which states that he died suddenly.

